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BLOCKADE RUNNERS WARNED

HK Treasury threatened

A threatening letter demanding HK\$50,000 was received by the Hong Kong Treasury recently, the "China Mail" learned yesterday. The Police declined to comment on the report. The "China Mail" learned that the letter fixed yesterday as the deadline for handing over the money. Police precautions were taken at the Treasury and special plainclothes men assigned to the General Post Office and branch offices to check on persons posting local letters.

Guerilla raid on mainland

Taipei, June 14. Seaborne Nationalist guerrillas raided Haimen, 145 miles South of Shanghai, after wresting the nearby island of Tsouyu from the Reds, the Defence Ministry here claimed. The Ministry described the raid on Haimen as one of several "made on various points on the coast of Chekiang in the past week. Nationalist guerrillas, it said, attacked Tsouyu island on June 7, swarming ashore under the cover of naval bombardment. Another force of guerrillas, the Ministry said, landed on the mainland on June 6 and fought their way into Haimen. The Communist guerrillas there withdrew the next day after suffering heavy losses, the Ministry claimed. Before evacuating, it said, the Reds indulged in an orgy of looting in which nine out of every ten houses were looted. The Ministry gave no indication of the number of guerrillas involved in the raid on Haimen, nor did it mention when they withdrew. It gave the impression, however, that Tsouyu Island, which is situated at the mouth of the Kiao River, was still in Nationalist hands.—Associated Press.

MALAYA MOVES TOWARD SELF-GOVERNMENT

Singapore, June 14. The Federation of Malaya took its first step towards eventual self-government within the Commonwealth at today's meeting of the Federal Legislative Council in Kuala Lumpur when the report of the Select Committee, comprising members of all communities, advising the Government on legislation to provide for local government elections, was unanimously adopted.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS IDLE

Melbourne, June 14. Thousands of Australians turned up for work as usual today despite instructions from Communist leaders to stop working in protest against the Federal Bill to dissolve the Communist Party now before Parliament. Dockers obeyed the call, however, and Australian ports were idle.—Reuter.

GENERAL SMUTS

Capetown, June 14. General Jan Smuts "rallied somewhat" this morning "from a condition which at one time was considered critical," according to today's official bulletin, issued at noon. General Smuts spent a restless night, the bulletin said.—Reuter.

The Weather

At 0600 GMT (8 a.m. HKST) the weak trough persists from 'H' China across Formosa to a shallow stationary depression SE of Tokyo. No information has been received from the Pacific to the E of the Luzon Strait where a tropical depression was thought to have been developing. Today's Forecast: Light or moderate S or SW wind. Cloudy with occasional showers, fair intervals in the afternoon. Yesterday's Weather: Maximum: 85.6 deg. Fahr. Minimum: 74.4 deg. Fahr. Sunshine: 13 hours. Rainfall: 0.5 mm (0.01 in. Total) since Jan 1—204.7 mm (8.06 in.) at an annual average of 769.4 mm (30.29 in.). Readings at 10 a.m. V. 10.0, W. 10.0, S. 10.0, E. 10.0, M. 10.0, L. 10.0. Bar. at sea level: 1005.5, 1005.5, 1005.5, 1005.5, 1005.5, 1005.5. Wind direction: 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100. Wind force: 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10.

Ships entering Communist ports to be bombed

TWO BRITISH SHIPS IN SHANGHAI

Taipei, June 14.

The Chinese Nationalists today issued a stern warning to neutral shipping that the China Coast still is blockaded and that any ships attempting to serve Shanghai and other Communist held ports would be sunk as enemy shipping.

The Nationalist Air Force said thousands of leaflets were dropped on the mainland yesterday, warning civilians to stay away from "docks, airfields and military installations" which the Air Force promised would be heavily attacked.

A spokesman said the communique was a new declaration of war against the Communists, to remind neutrals that the Nationalists still considered the China Coast blockaded and any ship attempting to run the blockade could expect to be bombed and shelled.

The Nationalist spokesman said: "It is not our wish to inflict loss or injury upon anyone other than our enemies. If a ship of foreign registry enters a closed port and is damaged when the port is under attack, the owners, and not the Chinese Government, must assume full responsibility."

The communique made it clear that ships, such as the British owned blockade runners which last week completed the first Hong Kong-Shanghai round trip, would be attacked if found in Chinese territorial waters. Hong Kong shipping firms have advertised widely for Shanghai cargoes and announced the opening of regular service to formerly blockaded ports.

The Nationalist proclamation was designed to eliminate any charges of "piracy" in case neutrals are attacked.

The Air Force said: "All enemy concentrations and facilities which might lend themselves to assistance in the offensive operation against Taiwan now are the primary targets and may be attacked any time without further warning."

The Air Force also announced yesterday was the busiest day since the last Shanghai bombing. Waves of fighters took advantage of good weather and bombed and strafed Communist installations.

The Nationalist Navy in an official announcement, indirectly said today it would continue the blockade of Chinese Communist-held ports despite any British or other protests and despite the continued presence of British warships.

In a report on the detention of the British ship Jeep Hec, the Nationalist Navy announced its determination to continue the naval blockade of any Communist-held ports along the China coast.

The announcement took note of the fact that a "British warship was in the locality at the time of the interception of the Jeep Hec but she sailed away after watching the incident."

It said the Jeep Hec twice tried to break through the blockade and on the second time a patrol boat made the catch. The Jeep Hec is now in Kaohsiung.—United Press.

British ships enter Shanghai

Two British merchant ships, which broke the Shanghai blockade last week, both entered that port again yesterday. They are the Jardine and Matheson Company's ss. Maunsang and the Butterfield and Swire freighter ss. Tainan. The Maunsang, which was the first large ship to break the Shanghai blockade in 1950, passed Woosung Fort early yesterday morning. Royal Navy patrol ships were reported to have met both ships at the mouth of the Yangtze River before the ships entered Chinese territorial waters. Though Jardine and Matheson Company confirmed the arrival of their ship, the Maunsang, Butter-

Russia's defence budget

Moscow, June 14.

The Soviet Union plans to spend 79,400,000,000 rubles for defence this year. Figured at the present official exchange rate, this amounts to U.S.\$19,850,000,000. This estimate was included in the Government budget bill presented by Finance Minister Arseny G. Zverev last night at a joint session of the two houses of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) in the Kremlin.

(President Truman has asked Congress for United States defence appropriations of \$13,345,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1.)

(An exact comparison of the two budgets is not possible since there are variations in what the American and Soviet Governments regard as defence items. A question of currency value also is involved. While the ruble has an official rate of four to the dollar, its actual value in relation to the dollar is difficult to determine. Some authorities have estimated the ruble's purchasing value at about five cents.)

Stalin present

Prime Minister Stalin, dressed in uniform, attended last night's session. He is a member of the Supreme Soviet.

Stalin was given a tremendous ovation by the more than 2,000 delegates.

Zverev said military expenditures constitute 18.5 per cent of the total state appropriations—equivalent with 32.8 per cent spent for defence in 1949 and 24 per cent for 1948. His announcement of the figure was greeted with applause.

The Finance Minister attacked the United States, which he said was spending directly or indirectly \$32,000,000,000 in the coming budgetary year for war. This he said, amounted to more than 10 per cent of the total United States budget. He also charged Britain had increased its war appropriations vastly in recent years.

(Last year's Soviet budget called for military expenditures of 70,000,000,000 rubles. This year's figure thus represents an increase of 400,000,000 rubles.)

Zverev described the policy of the Western governments as one of aggression and said that by contrast the Soviet policy rejected the incessant reaction of the Soviet Government for peace.—Associated Press.

Prospects of peace now better—Slim

Melbourne, June 14. Field Marshal Sir William Slim, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, who is in Australia for defence talks at the invitation of the Commonwealth Government, arrived in Melbourne today. "The prospects of world peace are better today," Field Marshal Slim told reporters. "It cannot be over-emphasized that the world depends more on the British Commonwealth than ever it did—no less so some people imagine," he said. "We need closer co-operation and understanding between all British Commonwealth nations and much greater pooling of our resources. Am I satisfied with what we have done? As a soldier I am never satisfied."

Field Marshal Slim will confer with Service chiefs here this week and next week he will go to Canberra to see the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert G. Menzies, and Service Ministers.—Reuter.

North China ship

Moscow, June 14.

The first North China ship to trade with Shanghai for more than eight months, the ss. Helangshan of the Sany Navigation Company, entered Shanghai yesterday afternoon.

The 1,023-ton vessel carried 550 tons of general cargo from Tientsin.

The ship is operated under arrangement with the Communist-managed China Merchants Steam Navigation Company.

She is due to leave Shanghai for Tientsin on June 16.

Both the Tsinan and Maunsang are due to return to Hong Kong from Shanghai by June 20.

The ships entered Shanghai without incident yesterday. An unconfirmed report said that no Nationalist warships have been patrolling in the Yangtze river area since the Nationalists evacuated the Chusan Islands more than one month ago.

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SIR JOHN SLESSOR PROMOTED

London, June 14. Air Chief Marshal Sir John Slessor, Chief of Britain's Air Staff, has been promoted Marshal of the Royal Air Force, the highest rank in the service.—Reuter.

Royal group see fly past



Gathered on the balcony of Buckingham Palace to see the fly past of RAF bombers which ended the King's official birthday celebrations are (left to right): Queen Elizabeth; Princess Margaret (looking away from camera); Prince Michael of Kent; Princess Elizabeth; King George VI; The Duchess of Kent; The Countess of Athlone; Queen Mary; and (in foreground) Prince Richard, son of the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. (AP Photo).

BOTRA man, ten Chinese charged with theft of trawler

On a charge of stealing the mv. North Carolina, 11 men, headed by a representative of the Board of Trustees for Rehabilitation Affairs, Harry W. Arnott, were arraigned before Mr. F. X. d'Almada at Kowloon yesterday. They were alleged to have stolen the North Carolina on Tuesday from the control and possession of her Master, Captain Chim Wai-kong, and the Republic of China.

Mr. Percy Chen, instructed by Mr. H. L. Kwan, represented the complainants, while Mr. D. L. Strellett represented all the defendants.

Present in court yesterday were Mr. A. Lonsdale, Crown Counsel, Mr. R. V. F. Turner, Superintendent, Marine Police, and Mr. J. H. H. Summers, and C. G. March.

Besides Arnott, those charged were: Wu Ming-yung, Master of the North Carolina; Wong Chi-ho, chief officer; Wan Shum, second engineer; Wong Ngok-chau, fisherman; Wong Ching-kel, fisherman; Ho-ka, fisherman; Wong Ma-chin, fisherman; Cheung Sing-kan, fisherman; Leung Yuet-pok, fisherman; and Lau Wai-por, engineer.

Mr. Chen told the Court that he was representing the complainants and that Mr. Brook, Bernacchi will hold a watching brief on behalf of the Kwangtung Provincial Government of the People's Republic of China.

Asks goal custody

In asking that defendants be held in goal custody, Mr. Chen said that the defendants unlawfully seized the vessel, the property of the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

In view of the seriousness of the offence, and the value of the vessel, \$250,000, Mr. Chen said that the \$10,000 bail put up by the first defendant was not enough.

"He is not a resident of the Colony. We believe he may forfeit his bail and leave the Colony," said Mr. Chen of Arnott.

Regarding the rest of the defendants, who were on \$1,000 bail each, Mr. Chen said that they had the intention to take the vessel to an unknown destination, and not to Canton where the vessel was registered.

Mr. Chen said that another charge may be preferred against Arnott as three other vessels, valued at \$500,000 had left the Colony on the previous night.

Mr. Strellett said that he agreed to a bargain for his clients but that the defendants had broken the bargain. He said that the defendants had taken the vessel to an unknown destination, and not to Canton where the vessel was registered.

Counsel for defence said he strongly contested the ownership of the vessel, which, he said, was known to belong to the United States Government. So far as the employees were concerned, they knew no other master than the owners, he said. Mr. Strellett said: "They brought the vessels here and they are

British C-G leaving S'hai

The British Consul-General to Shanghai, Sir Robert Urquhart, has been recalled from Shanghai, an unconfirmed report said yesterday. He is expected to come to Hong Kong from Tientsin on board a British merchant ship later this month. He is reported to be due for re-assignment. It is not known who has been appointed to succeed him in the Shanghai Consulate.

Mysterious cloud over the Pacific

Honolulu, June 14. A vast cloud of mysterious origin today blanketed vast areas of the Pacific. The U.S. Weather Bureau meteorologist, Mr. R. H. Simpson, said it might last a day or a week.

At Wake Island, 2,000 miles West of Hawaii, the cloud rose to 16,000 feet. At Hawaii, near the Eastern limit, it had a 7,000 foot ceiling.

What caused it? Maybe wind-blown African desert sands, said Mr. Simpson. Or—an explosive eruption—down around New Guinea. Or—an atomic explosion.

"A concentration of ions in the air could result in such a condition," Mr. Simpson explained. Ions are electrified particles jarred loose when an atom is split.

The Eniwetok proving grounds, where new atomic tests are expected this summer, lie about 600 miles South West of Wake.—Associated Press.

Peking hits purge of Jap Reds

Tokyo, June 14.

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party yesterday denounced General Douglas MacArthur's purge of the Japanese Communist Party as "utterly illegal" and said it violated the Potsdam Declaration and the policies of the Far Eastern Commission.

The denunciation was heard in an English language Peking broadcast monitored here. It included the usual Communist attacks on "American imperialists and their Japanese lackeys."

China's Red leaders said while they denounce "the lawless brutalities of General MacArthur and the (incumbent) Yoshida government," they warmly sympathize with the Japanese Communist Party and patriotic Japanese people in their just resistance to these brutalities and urge all people of China, or Asia and of the world to support them.

The Chinese Reds also accused the American Government of "instigating reactionary governments" in Western Asia, many of the Philippines and South Africa and of supporting "reactionary governments" in Bolivia, Panama and Venezuela. This marks quite a journey afield for the Chinese Communists who heretofore have not displayed such deep interest in South America and South Africa.

In words reminiscent of those issued from the Kremlin, the Chinese weds accused the Americans of trying to drive Communist parties underground and thus "clear away all obstacles to their preparations for new aggressive wars."—Associated Press.

Drastic tax reductions in China

San Francisco, June 14.

The Peking Radio announced drastic tax reduction including the total suspension of commodity taxes "on a whole series of consumer goods ranging from paints to refrigerators and cigarette lighters to watches."

The new measures provide for a 20 per cent cut in direct taxation and an "extensive revision" of taxes levied on processed goods.

It said the sudden relaxation of the austerity programme was due to the emergence of China's economy "from the difficulties created by a sluggish market which arose out of the transition from an inflationary situation to one of general economic stability."

The broadcast said: "At the same time, certain unnecessary worries of businessmen were dispelled by the announcement that business taxes would be assessed democratically and would in no circumstances exceed the limits outlined in the tax regulations."

The new series of liberal economic measures were forecast in Mao Tse-tung's speech on June 6.—United Press.

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HONG KONG

Seamen's uproar in Court; solicitor is threatened

Reminders

Today

Y's Men Club luncheon-meeting, Roof Garden, HK Hotel, 12.45 p.m.

St. Andrew's Club Cinema and Supper for HM Forces, 7.45 p.m.

Nine Dragons Services Club, Band Call broadcast, 8.15 p.m.; Amateur Hour with cash prizes, 9 p.m.

Union Jack Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.

HK Women's International Club, whilst drive for Services, 7.30 p.m.

Kowloon Gramophone Society classical concert, Diocesan Boys' School, 8.15 p.m.

HKSPC Women's Auxiliary meeting, Jacobson Room, HK Hotel, 10.30 a.m.; Executive Meeting, SCM Post Board room, 5.15 p.m.

Kowloon Rotary Club luncheon, talk on "Physical Education in Hong Kong" by Mr. W.E. (Billy) Tingle, Peninsula Hotel, 12.30 p.m.

Chinese Gold & Silver Exchange dinner and meeting to elect officers, Kam Ling Restaurant, 7.30 p.m.

Air Force Club, General meeting, at 7.15 p.m. at Club.

Coming events

TOMORROW

Organ Recital, St. John's Cathedral, 1.15 p.m.

Nine Dragons Services Club, tombola, 8 p.m.

Cheers Services Club, Amateur Night, 7.30 p.m.

Union Jack Club, dance, 8 p.m.

SATURDAY

Excursion for HM Forces, assemble at St. Andrew's Church, 2 p.m.

TREPASSER FINED

A former Police constable Felix Berto, aged 31, was fined \$50 by Mr. J. Reynolds at Central yesterday for trespassing at the Central Police Station at 1.50 a.m. yesterday.

The prosecution said that Inspector Penfold, officer in charge of the Emergency Unit, visited the Communication Bank and File Room at the Central Police Station Quarters, Barrack Block, in the early hours yesterday morning on inspection.

He found Berto, ex-Police Constable 3337, who had resigned from the Force in 1949, asleep in one of the beds and had him arrested and charged.

FRESH FISH PRICES

Fresh fish average prices realized at the Hong Kong Fish Wholesale Market, Kennedy Town, yesterday were—

First quality Average price per catty

Yellow Croaker \$2.30

Mud Grouper 2.20

Ginger Fish 1.80

Snapper 1.60

White Pomfret (large) 1.20

Mackerel (large) 1.10

(small) 1.00

Head Crab 1.10

Conger Pike 1.20

Red Sea Bream (large) 1.20

(small) 1.10

White Herring 1.00

Hair Tail 1.00

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A riot was narrowly averted in the First Court at Central yesterday morning through the presence of mind of the Police who unceremoniously bundled between 20 and 30 persons out of the Court room.

Peter Mo, solicitor of Wilkinson and Grist, had to be escorted from the Court by the Police as several persons in the Court room had threatened to harm him.

Mo was giving evidence against three men who had entered his car in Ice House Street on Tuesday afternoon without his permission.

The trouble started after Mr. J. Reynolds had discharged the Kwok-che, aged 40, master of the ss. Lee Chai, and cautioned Wong Wing-kun, aged 37, and Sun Wai-hoi, aged 22, seamen of the same vessel for the offence.

Mo said in evidence that on Tuesday afternoon, he was informed by Mr. Yang, manager of the firm which was the agent for the ss. Lee Chai, that his residence was surrounded by 30 seamen who refused to leave.

Mo continued that he advised Yang to come to his office and Yang arrived accompanied by the three defendants.

Mo added that he then invited Yang to his car and the three defendants entered the car and refused to leave. He had to call for Sub-Inspector Bowlett's assistance to remove them, and had them charged.

When the seamen of the ss. Lee Chai heard the Court's decision they began to shout and many of them began to come towards the front of the Court.

Tse, master of the ss. Lee Chai, asked the Court to help them obtain redress from the ship-owners, saying that he and his crew had no money for food and clothing.

Seamen's shouts

Mr. Reynolds told him that he had no authority to settle the matter and advised them to report their grievances to the Labour Office.

Tse told the Court that they had gone several times to the Labour Office but had been refused help.

Several of the seamen, crew of the ss. Lee Chai, then came forward and shouted that they wanted the Court to help them as they were practically destitute in Hong Kong and that they could not find the owner of the ss. Lee Chai.

Many of them uttered threats against Mo.

Court Inspectors and Police Constables then cleared the Court. Mo was advised to remain in the Court room until the seamen had left the Magistrate.

He was escorted by the Police to Arbuthnot Road but the seamen, numbering between 20 and 30, had gathered there and Mo returned to the Magistrate.

Later after much argument and persuasion, the seamen dispersed and left for the Labour Office.

All "Men" ships under Canadian registry

The last three of the seven "Men" river vessels—Yen Min, Chin Men and Shih Men—have obtained their Canadian registry to mark the completion of the switch from Nationalist registry to Canadian.

The first four flew the Canadian flag last week. All the vessels have listed their home port as Montreal.

The "Men" ships are on the Hong Kong-Macao run.

Full Court Amendment ordinance introduced

The Full Court Amendment Ordinance 1950, the first reading of which was taken in the Legislative Council yesterday, provides for the Chief Justice of Singapore to sit as a member of the Full Court of Hong Kong.

The reason for this legislative measure was given by the Attorney General, Mr. J. B. Griffin, when he introduced the Bill before Council.

He said:

"In the constitution of the Full Court of the Colony, there is a court constituted by two or more judges of the Supreme Court, provision existed of practical value in the past which enabled the services to be enlisted of Judges of His Britannic Majesty's Supreme Court for China being secured to sit as a member of the Full Court.

"Honourable members are aware that a court, that is the Supreme Court for China, no longer exists. Consequently reinforcement for the Full Court from that source is no longer possible.

In these circumstances consultation has taken place with the Government of Singapore, and as a result agreement has been reached whereby it will be possible, if and when necessary or desirable, for the Chief Justice of Singapore to be invited and to be a member of the Full Court of this Colony.

"Such an invitation would be extended for a limited period, it may be possible to constitute a Full Court while

at the same time excluding a judge or judges concerned in the matter of appeal where such judge or judges have had connection with the case as a judge of first instance.

Reciprocity

"In reaching the arrangement to which I have alluded, it has been so reached upon a basis of reciprocity, that is, provision will equally be made for the Chief Justice of Hong Kong to be a member of the Courts of Singapore.

The object of this Bill therefore is to amend the Full Court Ordinance 1933 so as to give legislative effect to the arrangement which has been concluded."

RAF Inspector-General to visit Colony

Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Saunders, KBE, CB, MC, DFC, MM, the Inspector-General of the Royal Air Force will pay a short visit to the Colony next week.

The Air Chief Marshal will travel overnight from Singapore and is expected to arrive at Kai Tak at 9 a.m. on June 20. He will be met at the airfield by Air Commodore A. D. Davies, CBE, Air Officer Commanding, Royal Air Force, Hong Kong and Group Captain J. Worrall, DFC, Commanding, Royal Air Force Station Kai Tak.

During the day, the Air Chief Marshal will meet the Commander of the British Force in Hong Kong and will visit all Royal Air Force units in the Colony. He will stay overnight at Air House, as the guest of the Air Officer Commanding, and will leave Kai Tak for Singapore at 8 a.m. the following day.

Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Saunders was born in South Africa in 1904 and was educated at The Marlborough College at Marlborough, Wiltshire.

He joined the Royal Air Force in 1924 and was commissioned in the Royal Flying Corps, receiving a permanent commission in the Royal Air Force two years later.

During the 1914-18 War, the Air Chief Marshal destroyed at least 10 enemy aircraft and was awarded the Military Medal, the Military Cross and the Distinguished Flying Cross, winning a bar to the latter in 1921 for service in Mesopotamia.

From January 1930 to the end of 1941, he was on special duties with the New Zealand Government as Chief of Air Staff to the RNZAF. In 1942, he spent nine months as Air Officer-in-Charge, Administration at Fighter Command and then became Air Officer Commanding No. 11 Group (Fighter Command), a post which he held for two years.

In 1944, he was Director General of Postings at Air Ministry and from August 1945 to the end of 1946 was Air Marshal Commanding the Royal Air Force in Burma. He returned to England in January 1947, was appointed Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Bomber Command.

Later in 1947, he was appointed Air Council Member for personnel. The Air Chief Marshal resumed the duties of Inspector General of the Royal Air Force on October 31, 1949.

Terence Price, 21-year-old telegraphist of HMS Ocean was charged before Mr. Hin-shing Lo at Central yesterday with damaging the front door and the lock of the door of Rediffusion at 2 a.m. on June 13.

He pleaded guilty and after hearing of the evidence by the prosecution he was given the benefit of the doubt and discharged.

Of the 140 boys in the Camp, about 100 were picked up from the Juvenile Court where they were found to have committed such minor offences as hawking without a licence.

The buildings are surrounded by trees and flowers planted by the boys themselves.

For instance, disputes which arise between the boys are settled in a court elected by the boys themselves.

The one found "guilty" by the court always has the right to appeal to the Headmaster who has the final say.

No stealing

The punishments usually consist of ordering the "culprits" to stand for one or two hours, copying lessons from textbooks, and, in very rare cases, the "culprits" are punished with strokes of the cane, by the Headmaster, or are made to kneel on the ground.

Mr. Li said that he was glad that in spite of the loose control in the Camp, no case of stealing or desertion had occurred.

The 140 boys are divided into four teams, called the Green, Blue, Red and Yellow Teams according to their ages. The boys in each team elect a Team Leader who is responsible directly to the Captain. Any order given by the Headmaster is passed to the Captain who conveys the order to the Team Leaders for enforcement.

Each Team is responsible for the cleaning of the Camp every four weeks, while the cooking and other general duties are performed by specially assigned boys.

The boys are taught primary Chinese lessons in classrooms in the morning, and in the afternoon they are trained to be sailors, in the Sea Training School in the Camp, to be tailors, carpenters, or gardeners.

Three meals

Recreation hours begin at four in the afternoon when the boys play football or basketball in the spacious grounds, or go fishing or swimming in the sea just below the Camp.

The boys are supplied with three meals every day, with rice in the morning and in the evening, and biscuits and powdered milk at noon.

In three spacious dormitories, double-decked steel beds, covered with woollen blankets, are placed in orderly rows.

The beds were donated by the Camp by a certain shipbuilding company, Mr. Li said.

Both Mrs. Chan and Mr. Li stressed that they would further improve the material living conditions of the boys if they had more funds.

Mr. Li graduated from Yenching University in Peking in 1935, said yesterday that he was impressed by the boys' willingness to learn, and their respect of the teachers, although they are still not well clothed owing to the shortage of funds to maintain the Camp.



Photo shows some of the youthful inmates of the Stanley Boys Camp at their studies. ("China Mail" photo).

Destitute boys cared for in Stanley Camp

Destitute boys would be jealous if they saw the Stanley Boys Camp where 140 Chinese boys are being taken care of and taught to earn a living.

According to Mrs. V. Chan, Honorary Secretary of the Board of Directors of the Camp, and Mr. Boyen Y. F. Li, Headmaster of the Camp, destitute boys take better to discipline and learning than sons of rich families studying in expensive schools.

Mr. Li, who was with the Chinese Diplomatic Service after his graduation from Yenching University in Peking in 1935, said yesterday that he was impressed by the boys' willingness to learn, and their respect of the teachers, although they are still not well clothed owing to the shortage of funds to maintain the Camp.

According to Mrs. Chan, the Camp needs \$4,000 every month to carry on. Most of this is spent on food. Government subsidy and donations by the public amount to about \$3,500 monthly, she said.

The Stanley Boys Camp, affiliated to the Boys' and Girls' Clubs Association, is situated in one of the most beautiful parts of the Colony with an area of three and a half acres.

The buildings are surrounded by trees and flowers planted by the boys themselves.

For instance, disputes which arise between the boys are settled in a court elected by the boys themselves.

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The beds were donated by the Camp by a certain shipbuilding company, Mr. Li said.

Both Mrs. Chan and Mr. Li stressed that they would further improve the material living conditions of the boys if they had more funds.

Mr. Li graduated from Yenching University in Peking in 1935, said yesterday that he was impressed by the boys' willingness to learn, and their respect of the teachers, although they are still not well clothed owing to the shortage of funds to maintain the Camp.

According to Mrs. Chan, the Camp needs \$4,000 every month to carry on. Most of this is spent on food. Government subsidy and donations by the public amount to about \$3,500 monthly, she said.

The Stanley Boys Camp, affiliated to the Boys' and Girls' Clubs Association, is situated in one of the most beautiful parts of the Colony with an area of three and a half acres.

The buildings are surrounded by trees and flowers planted by the boys themselves.

For instance, disputes which arise between the boys are settled in a court elected by the boys themselves.

Seaman Found dead in Kowloon

An unidentified European seaman was found dead near the Red Lion Inn in Kowloon early yesterday morning.

His body was taken to the Kowloon mortuary, but it was reported that no identification papers were found.

He was dressed in American-style clothes.

One report said that the seaman was off the ss. President Harrison. However, this could not be confirmed by the American President Lines Company last night.

MALAYAN TRADE FIGURES

Singapore, June 13. Malaya had a favourable trade balance of \$501,700,000 during the first four months of this year.

In April, the United States was Malaya's best customer with a total purchase of \$502,995,729 worth of goods, against Malaya's imports of only \$54,883,318 worth for the period.

The United Kingdom sold to Malaya \$335,078,463 worth and bought \$23,400,370—less than half of the U.S. purchases for the period.

Russia bought from Malaya \$57,333,608 worth, mostly rubber, with nothing in return. Other exports from Malaya included \$510,356,562 worth to the United States of Indonesia and \$56,472,873 to Australia and imports of \$35,700,063 from Indonesia and \$312,511,337 worth from India during the period.—Associated Press.

Nationalist treasure ship missing

Taipei, June 14.

What it termed an appalling case of graft was brought to light here by the Control Yuan, which is seeking the scalps of high, but as yet unidentified, officials of the Central Trust of China.

The Yuan, which exercises broad supervisory powers, charged that treasure worth US\$5,000,000 disappeared during its intended transfer from Shanghai to Taiwan.

The treasure consisting of pearls, diamonds and other precious jewels, had been seized by the Nationalists from officials of the Japanese puppet regime in China.

The treasure was said to have been in Shanghai where it was put aboard a Nationalist naval LST which was to take it to Taiwan. But the Control Yuan charged neither the LST nor the treasure ever reached Taiwan.

Officials in charge of the transfer, the Yuan said, must have been guilty either of negligence or theft. It demanded punishment of those responsible, but did not disclose whether they were in Taiwan or Red China.

Associated Press.

POLIO IN ISRAEL

Tel Aviv, June 13.

Infantile paralysis claimed 35 new victims in Israel during May. Thirty-three people died of the disease during the month.

The epidemic, worst in history in the Palestine area, has resulted in 592 cases since January.

Figures for Palestine are usually about 60 a year.

The Israeli Health Ministry said that it is making every effort to combat the spread of the disease.

Youth organisations have cancelled their summer holidays, children under 10 are barred from cinemas and the Tel Aviv swimming beach has been closed.

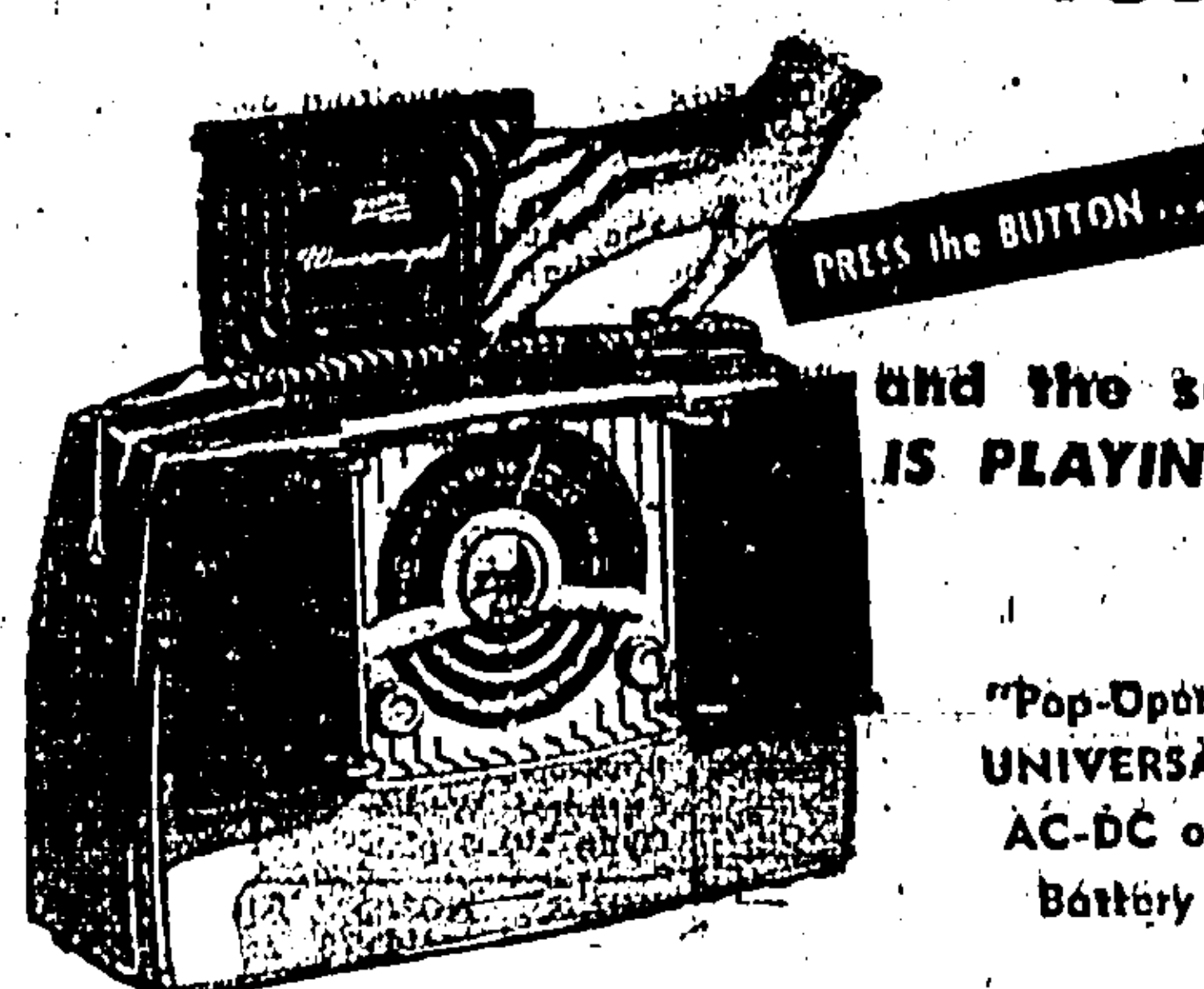
Most of the victims are under five years old. Villages are particularly affected.—Associated Press.

BODY OF CHILD FOUND

The body of a three-year-old Chinese girl was found in a vacant lot near the Kai Tak Street, Kowloon, yesterday.

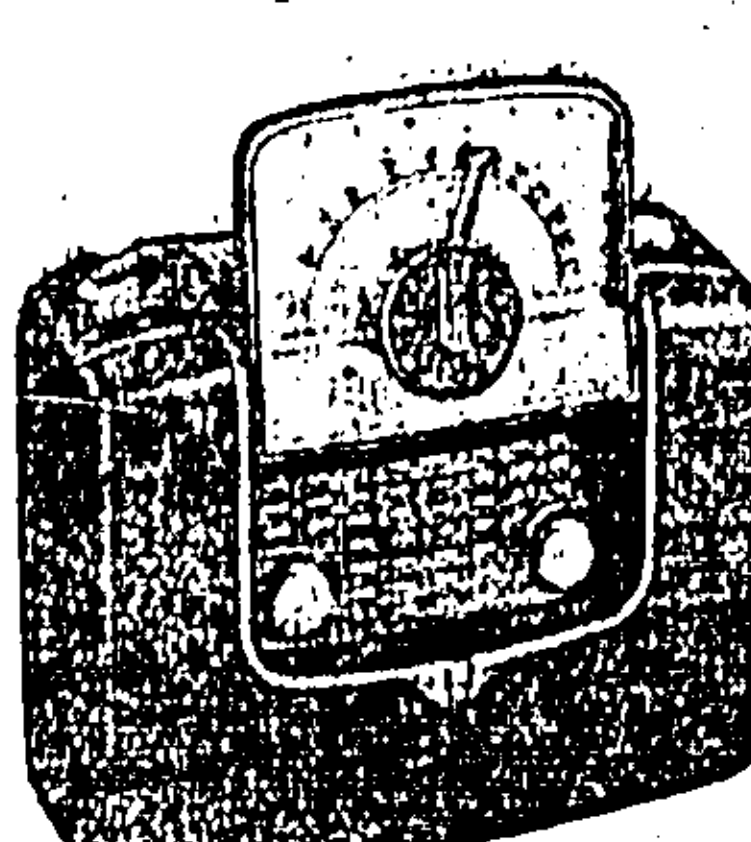
The body was taken to the Kowloon mortuary to await identification.

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BROADWAY

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20th CENTURY-FOX'S GREAT ACHIEVEMENT

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THE RAINS CAME
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CLIMBING THE MATTERHORN

THE HUNTED PRESTON FOSTER BELITA

ACADEMY AWARD WINNER!

BRITAIN WANTS A SOFT PEACE FOR THE JAPANESE

London, June 13.

The British and their Commonwealth friends want a relatively soft peace for Japan to lessen the risk of any Japanese alliance with Russia and Red China, diplomatic officials said today.

Salient policy details were worked out in a 17-day conference of eight Commonwealth Governments here last month. They now await formal approval.

This seems to discard almost completely the harsh line the Commonwealth took up in Canberra, Australia, two years ago; that the peace treaty should punish Japan for aggression and damage to the Allies.

The newly-envisioned peace pact would:

- Restore Japan's sovereignty; excuse her from paying reparations; end the Allied Occupation soon after the treaty is signed; reduce Allied political and industrial control to a minimum; give Japan the right to build merchant and passenger ships with minor limits as to tonnage and type; give her the right to build a civilian air force with minor limitations.

Many apparently non-contradictory safeguards were recommended by the Commonwealth experts.

They have to do with keeping the island kingdom democratic in the Western sense, unaggressive and unarmed.

No army

Japan would be denied an army, a secret police force, and would have to promise not to form any secret societies, but would be given the right to act up an armed police force.

The Commonwealth would like Japan to be economically viable—able, that is, to fully sustain the growing population without Western aid and to help herself and other Asian countries resist Communist pressure.

That principle led to the suggestion that the production ceiling on basic materials like steel should be geared to the output of the near peak year of 1933.

The informants said the Commonwealth negotiators felt a tacit agreement ought to bind all like-minded nations to take unspecified action against Japan if she violates the proposed safeguards.

Japan would thus be placed on probation, in effect, indefinitely.

Trading practices

Other safeguards proposed in the Commonwealth plan for the treaty:

All conventions relating to fair employment practices observed by members of the International Labour Office (ILO).

All international conventions dealing with the observance of trade marks, copyrights and other accepted standards of trading practices.

The Commonwealth nations are hopeful, the informants said, that Japan will sign a separate treaty giving Americans base rights in Japan.

That would be a sign to the West that the Japanese intend playing ball with them in the cold war against Russia, they said.

The Commonwealth expects the United States sooner or later will take the initiative in calling a Japanese peace conference.

Veto issue

The United States is believed unlikely to take any action until it can decide whether Red China or the present American-recognized Nationalist China government should be represented at the peace treaty talks.

Among the eight Commonwealth nations, Britain, India, Ceylon, and Pakistan, recognised Red China, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa continue to recognise Nationalist China.

The Commonwealth officials recommended to their governments that a Japanese peace conference should be attended only by 13 FEC members.

They reported themselves dead against any participating country having the veto right and urged that procedural questions should be decided by a simple majority and matters of substance by two-thirds majority.

If Russia and Red China attend the peace talks, they would certainly oppose this way of doing business.

No reparations

Nationalist China also wanted veto rights when she was consulted in the past on Japanese peace pact procedure.

The informants reported the Commonwealth would be ready to go ahead on a treaty even if Russia and Red China should walk out over the veto issue.

While the Commonwealth plan would waive all reparations claims, it proposed that Allied countries that seized Japanese assets should be entitled to keep them.

It also suggested that Japan should be excused from paying Allied occupation costs.

The plan was said to uphold various wartime agreements among the Allies under which Japan is to be confined to her four main islands and give up pre-war overseas possessions.

Talks in Tokyo

Meanwhile, in Washington, officials said that conferences which are expected to iron out differences between the Defence and State Department's views on the Japanese peace treaty are to take place in Tokyo between June 20-23.

During these four days the State Department policy adviser Mr. John Foster Dulles' visit to Tokyo will coincide with that of the Defence Secretary, Mr. Louis Johnson, and General Omar Bradley, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Officials expect joint conferences among Mr. Johnson, General Bradley, General Douglas MacArthur, Mr. Dulles and members of General MacArthur's staff to take place.

Sabotage, not cause of explosion

Londonderry, June 13. The British naval authorities said in a statement here tonight that there could be no question of sabotage having caused today's explosion in the submarine *Tramontana*. The explosion, which slightly injured four of the crew, occurred while the 1,000-ton submarine was on exercises about 80 miles off the coast of Northern Ireland. She was tonight on her way to Londonderry under her own power.—Reuter.

CHARGE OF WIFE MURDER

London, June 13. Albert Price, 33-year-old house-painter found sleeping in London's Green Park this morning after a nation-wide search for him by 20,000 police, was charged today with the murder of his wife, Doris Maude Price.

He will appear in court tomorrow.

The battered body of Mrs. Price, aged 27, was found in their prefabricated home in Surrey last Wednesday.

The same evening the couple's two daughters, Jennifer, aged three, and a 18-month-old Maureen, were discovered in a baby carriage left on the South Coast. They had been suffocated.

While Mrs. Price was being buried at Brockwood Cemetery, Surrey today, her husband was being charged with murdering her on Wednesday.—Reuter.

ISRAEL AIR PACT WITH AMERICA

Washington, June 13. The State Department announced today the signing of a reciprocal air transport agreement with Israel.

The agreement, signed at Tel Aviv, authorises the Transworld Airlines to operate a service to Lydda, and Israel planes to fly across the Atlantic to New York.—Reuter.

STRACHEY GOES TO NO 10

London, June 13. The War Minister, Mr. John Strachey, and the Colonial Secretary, Mr. James Griffiths, today gave the Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, a first-hand account of their recent trip to Malaya.

The two Ministers arrived back in Britain yesterday.—Reuter.

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THE KID FROM TEXAS TECHNICOLOR

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DENNIS MORGAN DORIS DAY JACK CARSON

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DENNIS PRICE MAY ZETTERLING
RICHARD ATTENBOROUGH SIDDIHAN MCKENNA
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Outlaws fear him! Senoritas cheer him!
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Commencing Tomorrow:
"SHE WORE A YELLOW RIBBON"

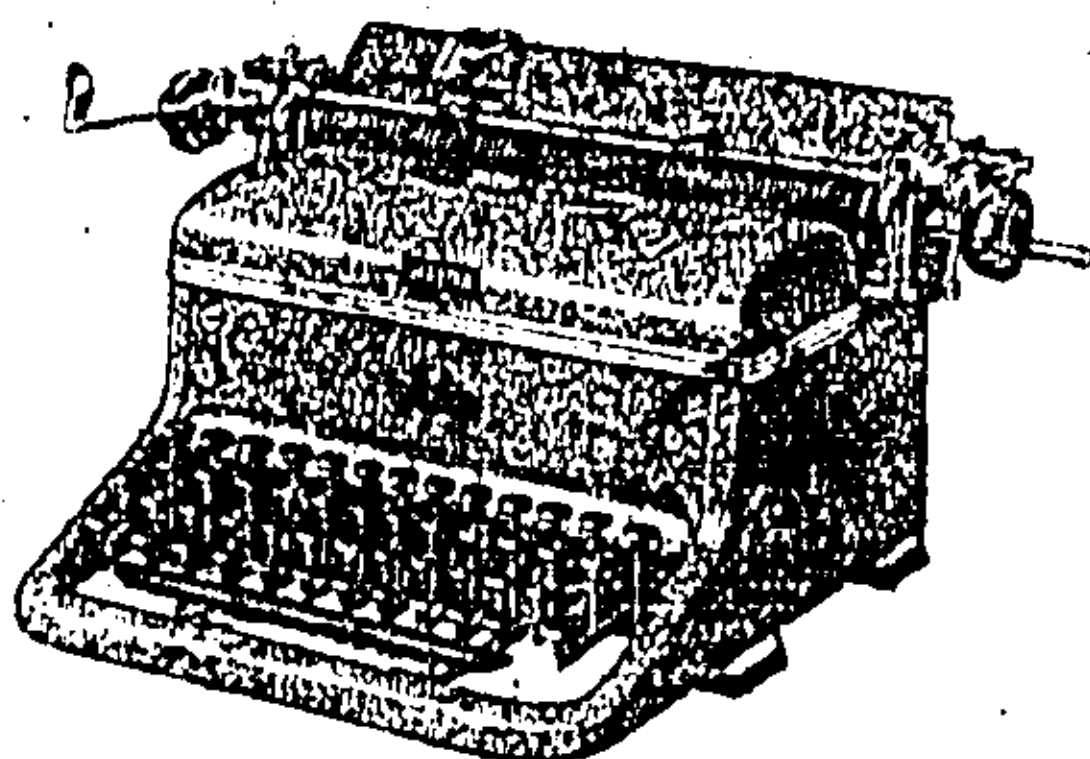
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LAST-MINUTE PLAN TO SOLVE DISPUTE IN ARAB LEAGUE

Alexandria, June 13.

Iraqi delegates to the Arab League Council here today made last minute "peace" bids to solve the dispute with Jordan over her incorporation of Arab Palestine.

The Political Committee of the League was considering tonight whether to expel Jordan for her action—a step demanded by Egypt.

Shangri-la island in Pacific

Manus, Admiralty Islands, June 13.

Australian scientists are reported to be investigating a tiny "Shangri-la" island in the Pacific where the native men spend long hours combing the hair of beautiful, almost-white native women.

The "Sydney Sun" correspondent, George Johnston, said the scientists were already on the island, described as part of the coral-fringed isles some 300 miles North of New Guinea. Johnston said the women were reported to have figures rivaling those of the Balinese beauties and faces resembling the Egyptian lovelies of Cleopatra's time.

Johnston said the expedition hoped to save the island beauties from extinction from malaria, tuberculosis, inbreeding and dietary deficiencies.

Johnston's account was described somewhat, however, by R. W. Robson, editor of the authoritative Pacific Islands monthly. Robson said the natives probably were a mixture of Malay, Melanesian, Polynesian and Micronesian strains. He doubted Johnston's reports of the extraordinary beauty of the women and the devotion of their menfolk. However, he added, he could not repudiate the reports entirely until further investigation.—United Press.

NEW NEWSPAPER IN SHANGHAI

San Francisco, June 13. A new English language daily newspaper has been published in Shanghai according to Peking Radio tonight.

It is the "Shanghai News" which made its first appearance last Saturday. In its first issue the paper said that its purpose was "to help the English-speaking public to acquire an understanding of new Shanghai and new China as a whole."

It carries home and foreign news items, advertising, shipping lists and photographs.—Reuter.

Saudi Arabia, Syria and the Lebanon have supported Egypt. Iraq has declared that she will not vote for Jordan's expulsion from the seven-nation League. The Yemen has not so far disclosed her position.

Faced with this dispute, which threatens to split the League, Iraq's Premier, Tewfik el Suweidi, Bay, produced a "face-saving" formula for the Committee.

This morning his deputy, Salah Jabr Bey, called on the Egyptian Foreign Minister, Mohamed Salah el Din Bey, to persuade him to accept the formula.

The dispute was before the Committee in the form of an Iraqi proposal that Jordan's differences with the League be composed.

Simple proposal

Premier Suweidi explained that he hoped that the formula might result in Egypt dropping her demand for Jordan's expulsion.

He said, "Our proposal is very simple. All we ask is that the Arab League accept the incorporation of Eastern Palestine in Jordan until there are signs of a final settlement of the whole Palestinian question."

"Then the question of Jordan's annexation will automatically come to the fore. If our formula is accepted Jordan will sign the Arab collective security pact."

Observers here believed that the Iraqi formula was a face-saving device calculated to postpone any definite decision regarding Jordan and to give a semblance of unity in the Arab world at a time when a number of important questions are confronting the Middle East.

Jordan claims that the incorporation of East Palestine was made by the popular desire of the people of the country.

"Big Three" statement

Egypt declares that Jordan's action is contrary to Arab League policy and she has asked King Abdullah to drop the term incorporation and agree to regard Eastern Palestine as "trust property" until the entire Palestine question is settled.

The Iraqi Premier also said, "We attach no great importance to the Big Three declaration on Middle East arms policy and we will never subscribe to it."

"Under existing treaties Britain is pledged to supply weapons to Iraq and Egypt unconditionally. I think that France will supply weapons to Syria whether or not we accept the Big Three declaration. If the Arabs generally reject the declaration I do not think this will have any effect on the rearming of the Middle East."

(Britain, France and the United States issued a joint declaration on their arms policy for the Middle East stating that they would sell arms to the Arab countries and Israel, provided these countries agreed that the arms would not be used for aggression. This declaration is on the League Council's agenda).—Reuter.

TURKISH BORDER INCIDENT

Istanbul, June 13.

The Turkish Government announced tonight it had begun an inquiry into the killing of the correspondent of the newspaper "Cumhuriyet" near the Turkish-Bulgarian frontier yesterday.

Arif Nesh Kaskasi was shot to death when Bulgarian frontier guards opened fire on his party. Others escaped.

The official communiqué declared that Kaskasi was accompanied by a group of persons near the frontier because of his knowledge of Bulgarian.

The Turkish and Bulgarian frontier authorities are inquiring into the incident, the communiqué said. "The Turkish Government will act in accordance with the result of this inquiry."

This is the second serious border incident in five days. Last week Bulgarian troops descended on a group of peasant shepherds, seriously wounded one and kidnapped another.

Turko-Bulgarian relations have been extremely tense for two years and competent observers see in these two new incidents possible serious repercussions.

"Cumhuriyet, which is one of Turkey's greatest newspapers, is expected to demand the harshest penalties in tomorrow's editions.—Associated Press.

USSR PROFESSORS IN NORTH KOREA

San Francisco, June 14. Peking Radio disclosed today that a number of Soviet professors are teaching at North Korean universities where they are "tempering the students' minds with the weapons of Marxism and Leninism."

The disclosure was made in a letter sent to Chinese students by the students of Kim Il Sen University in North Korea.

The Korean students wrote that the Communist victory in China was a "very great inspiration, and encouragement to the Eastern peoples struggling for liberation. The Koreans who are striving for the unity of our homeland."

"In our university," the letter continued, "there are scholars and professors of repute from the Soviet Union who spare nothing in teaching us the results of their scientific advancements.—United Press.

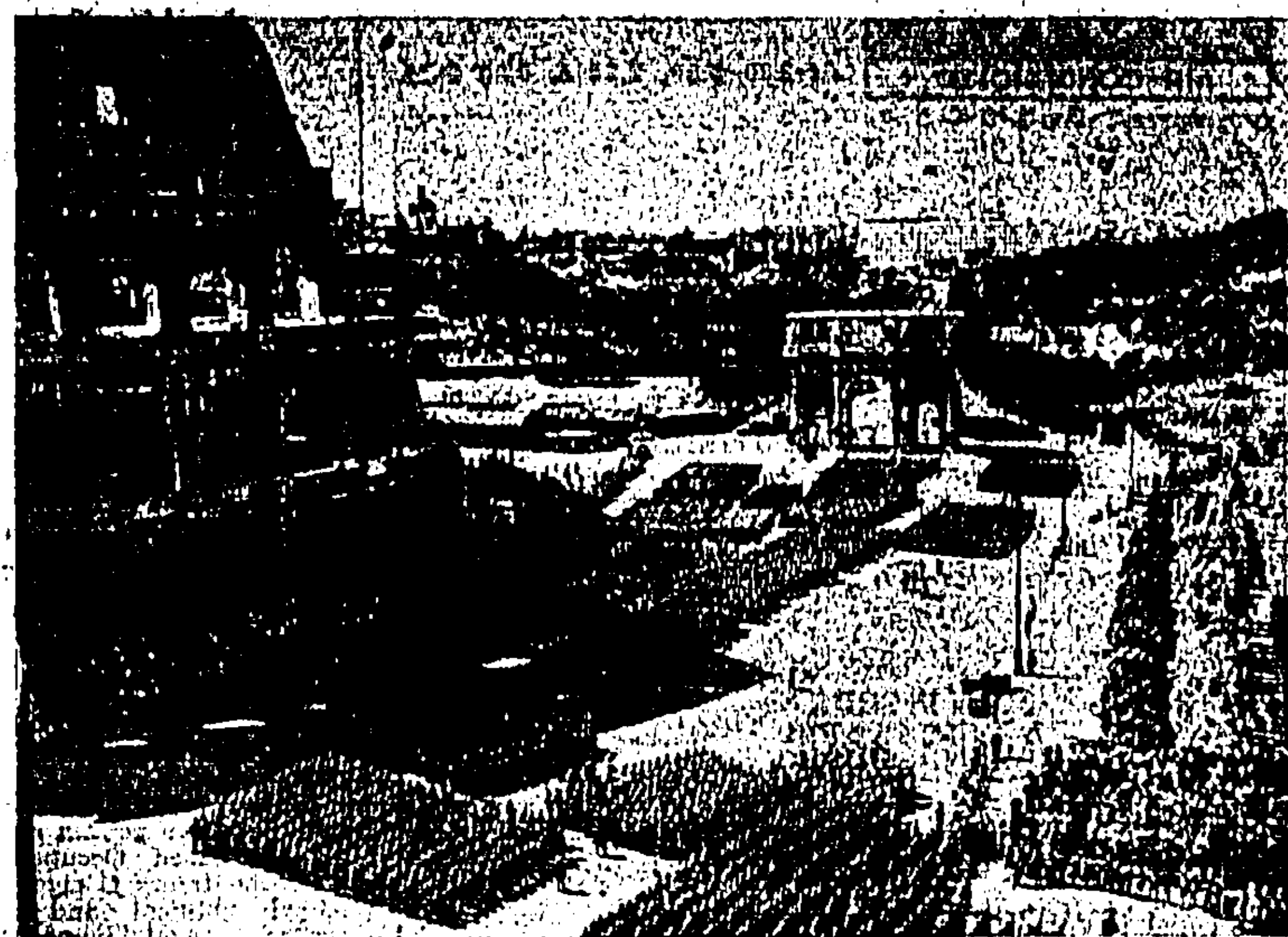
NY PAPER FAILS TO APPEAR

New York, June 13.

The "New York World Telegram and Sun" was unable to print any issue today because printers refused to cross a picket line of strikers.

The strikers, members of the American Newspaper Guild, comprise editorial and commercial personnel.—Reuter.

Italy celebrates "Birthday"



Marching in staid phalaris, some of them 20 deep, Italian Army detachments wheel into position as they start a ceremonial march down Rome's Avenue of Imperial Forums on the fourth anniversary of the foundation of the Italian Republic. President Luigi Einaudi took the salute from an estimated 15,000 troops. At left is part of the Coliseum, and in midground is the Arch of Constantine. (Associated Press Photo).

HIGH OFFICIALS WERE ON AIR FRANCE PLANE

Paris, June 13.

Air France said today: It is feared that all hope is lost for all but six of the 51 passengers and crew of a Skymaster plane that was ditched into the sea near Bahrain last night.

The survivors include four men passengers, a radio operator and the chief pilot, Jean Sladek, who was seriously injured when the plane came down into the sea three miles off the runway at Bahrain Island after it had been given landing instructions.

The bodies of four men and two women—all still unidentified—were recovered by fishing boats. Still missing are 39 persons, including French officials and one infant.

The names of the surviving passengers were given as Paul Lawrence and Boulat (first name not available), who boarded the plane at Karachi, and Rene Muns and Robert Davey, who boarded it at Saigon. The nationality of the men was not known.

The radio operator who survived the crash was Jacques Collard.

Air France in Paris said an intensive sea and air search of the area is still in progress.

The communiqué added that the wreck was partly above water at low tide.

From Bahrain came the news that a helicopter rescued three men who had drifted for eight hours in the water without life jackets.

Surface craft rescued the three other survivors.

The three rescued by the helicopter were suffering from exposure and had superficial cuts.

Those picked up by the surface craft were more seriously injured.

The six bodies which were washed ashore will be buried tomorrow, when an attempt will also be made to lift the aircraft to recover the remaining bodies.

Search for raft

Ships and planes are still searching the heavy seas for a raft on which it was still hoped some passengers might have escaped.

All aboard the airliner were French, except for one Stateless person. They were reported to include French Colonial officials returning home on leave from Indo-China with their wives and children.

The plane, a Skymaster DC4, flying from Saigon to Paris, left Karachi yesterday. It sent a last message 10 minutes before it was due to land at Bahrain, saying that it was flying very low in bad weather over a heavy sea.

The crew of eight included 53-year-old Jean Sladek, the pilot.

an aviation pioneer believed to hold a world record with 19,500 flying hours.

The others were a co-pilot, two radio operators, two mechanics, an air hostess and a steward.

High officials

The passengers included a well-known French journalist, M. Jean Francois Armion, of the Paris Left-wing paper, "France-Tireur," returning from a reporting tour of Indo-China.

Air France in Paris reported that the hostess of the plane was slim and vivacious 18-year-old Nicole Combaret, a native of Paris, who was taken with Air France for two years.

This was only the second accident in a total 719 return flights since the Air France Saigon-Paris service began 18 years ago. The other was in January 1934, when a three-engined plane crashed in Central France, killing all 14 passengers and a crew of three.

Some high French officials from Indo-China were reported killed or missing in the crash. One was Henri Maux, a chief French conference on American aid to Indo-China.

Of the 51 in the Saigon plane, six were reported saved from the Persian Gulf by fishermen in the old home waters of Sinbad the Sailor, three miles off the oil refinery island of Bahrain near the Saudi Arabian coast.

The fishing boats also brought in five bodies.

Trapped in wreckage

Other victims apparently were trapped in wreckage under 12 feet of water where the plane plunged 10 minutes after asking instructions to land on Bahrain.

Among them was believed to be Maux. He had been discussing U.S. aid with American officials at Saigon and was en route to Paris to report to the French Government.

Maux, who was officially reported on the plane when it left Saigon, was not on the list of known survivors issued in Paris. He had been named to represent France at a conference later this

month with delegations from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia, the French sponsored State of Indo-China.

A Saigon despatch said Air France officials there refused to give any details or names of passengers but added it was learned the plane carried several important French officials in the Indo-China Administration.

After the half dozen survivors and five bodies were taken to Bahrain, Air France said a search was going on without much hope for the 40 others.

Meanwhile, a French military plane with 10 men on board was being sought today after it disappeared while on a flight from Tannanville to Tamatave, Madagascar.

The plane was last heard from yesterday morning when it radioed its position as 28 miles from Tamatave. The search was hampered by rainy weather and clouds, which covered the mountain peaks.—Associated Press.

SMOKING RULES IN FACTORIES

Manchester, June 14.

British manufacturers of cotton yarn have been urged to follow an American example and eliminate "no smoking" rules in their factories.

An eight-member productivity team from the British cotton industry made this recommendation in a report on their recent tour of U.S. textile mills.

In American plants they saw glass enclosed cubicles where three workers at a time could retire for a smoke.

"We suggest that British managements agree to recognize smoking as a needful and arrange for it to take place openly and without supervision," they said.

"Cubicles similar to those in the United States, should be provided where possible and we recommend that operatives should agree not to abuse the privilege."—Associated Press.

RUSSIAN BUDGET SHOWS SURPLUS

Moscow, June 13.

The Supreme Soviet convened a joint session of both chambers at 7 p.m. today, at which the Budget was presented.

Premier Josef Stalin attended the session. He was accompanied by Mr. V. M. Molotov and other Politbureau members.

A. G. Zverov, Minister of Finance proposed the 1950 Budget of 422,000,000,000 roubles; income of 422,000,000,000 roubles; expenditures 427,000,000,000, insuring a considerable surplus. The 1949 budget in round figures provided for income of 427,000,000,000; expenditures 412,000,000,000.

Zverov attributed the reduction of the 1950 surplus compared with 1949 to the reduction of wholesale prices and general decline in retail prices.

Zverov proposed an allocation of 104,400,000,000 for the development of national economy and 120,700,000,000 for cultural and social institutions, constituting two-thirds of the total budget.

Stalin said the Soviet economy is rapidly expanding and living standards are getting higher whereas the living standards in the United States, England and other capitalist countries are declining due to aggressive policies and preparation for a third world war.

Zverov proposed defence expenditures for 1950 of 19,400,000,000 roubles or 4.6 per cent of the total budget as compared with 32.2 in 1949 and 23.9 in 1948. He contrasted this with American military appropriations, which he said constituted 80 per cent of the total American budget.

Among other projected appropriations, Zverov listed 69,000,000,000 roubles for education; 23,000,000,000 for public health; 23,400,000,000 for social insurance; 9,000,000,000 subsidies to mothers; 8,100,000,000 for scientific research; development. He disclosed that the Soviet Union's school population is 27,000,000 representing a 1,500,000 increase since last year. There are 1,184,000 students in higher institutions.—United Press.



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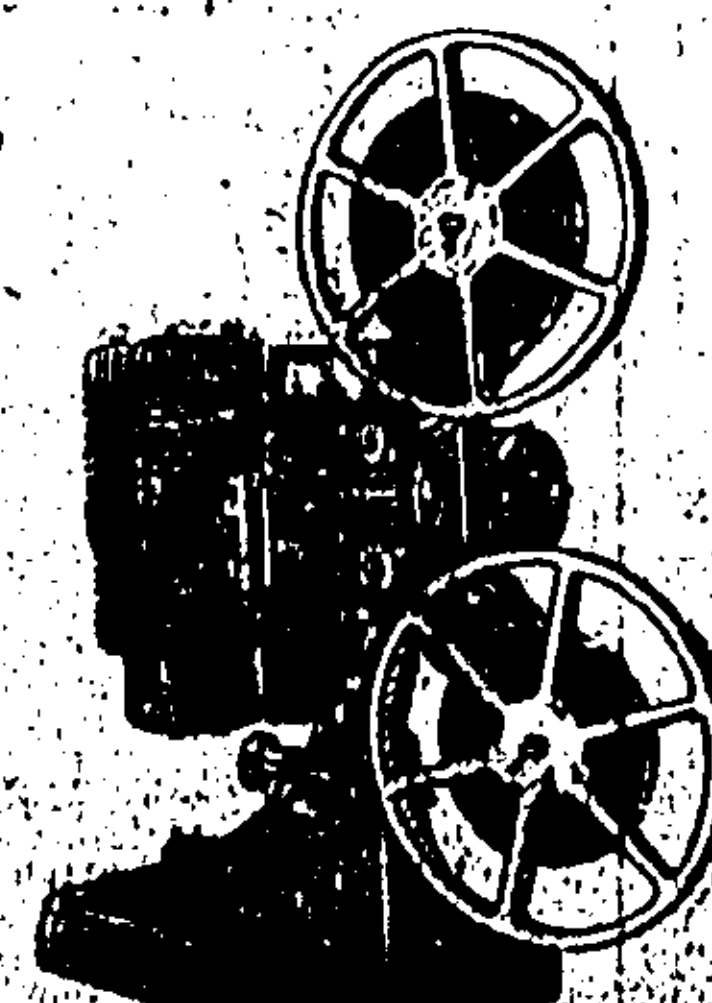
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Mr. Acheson attacks excessive strength of Red armed forces

Used for intimidation of smaller countries

Dallas, Texas, June 13.

The Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, said tonight that Russia had a military machine far beyond the reasonable requirements of defence and was using it to try to frighten weak nations into swallowing Communism.

Mr. Acheson said that, while the Kremlin's course did not hold any immediate danger of war, war could result if the laxer drive to unify military, economic and moral defences. In dealings with Russia there was one course that might have been considered "in earlier times and by another type of government and people than ours", but this course had been ruled

out automatically. "That is, that we should drop atomic bombs on the Soviet Union. This course is sometimes called preventive war. All responsible men must agree that such a course is unthinkable for us. Such a war would necessarily be incredibly destructive. It would not solve problems. It would multiply them."

Mr. Acheson spoke to the Civil Federation of Dallas and the community course of Southern Methodist University in what he said is the first of a series of public speeches he expects to make on foreign affairs.

The following is a condensed text of Mr. Acheson's speech: "... what is the objective of our foreign policy? I think it can be stated very simply. We want a peaceful world. Our conception of peace is that it should be a condition of fruitful and harmonious relationship among the people of this Earth. The objective of our foreign policy therefore is to help establish the conditions necessary to this kind of peaceful world. Only in this kind of world can you and I and our fellow citizens fulfill in our lives the highest values of our democratic society."

"However, some obstacles are to be overcome. Not all of them are attributable to the Soviets. It is good to remind ourselves that we would still have enough problems left to keep us occupied even if the Soviet Union were to be, as we hope it will some day become, our good neighbour."

Host of problems

"We have first of all a host of problems left on our doorstep as a consequence of the war. A great deal has been done to rebuild shattered buildings, although many still remain in ruins. But even when they have been replaced, the wounds of peoples and societies will still not be healed."

"The second obstacle to a realization of the kind of world in which we can live in peace is that great areas of the world are breeding grounds of conflict because their people lack the means of tolerable existence."

"The third set of problems that must be dealt with in attaining a peaceful world are those which are created by emergent nationalism."

"Finally,—and this series is not as you see compiled in a descending order of importance—there is the challenge presented to us by the Soviet form of imperialism. Soviet behaviour appears to be based upon an expectation, if not an anticipation, of a collapse of the non-Soviet world—a process which the Soviet leaders are not hesitant to assist where they can. They do so apparently in the belief that the collapse of the non-Soviet world is essential to the continuance and consolidation of their leadership system."

"It is easy, to see, once this pattern of motivation is understood, how the Soviet leader, instead of

co-operating with other nations to solve world problems, have sought by obstructive tactics to intensify them. Each of the obstacles to peace I have cited has been manipulated and intensified by the Soviet leaders to further their aims."

Two challenges

"Soviet imperialism challenges us in two ways. First, there is the danger posed for the world by the vast expansion of Soviet armed forces and military capacity. Soviet military preparations have gone far beyond the reasonable requirements of defence."

"Second, there is the international Communist movement, which seeks by subversion to destroy the capacity and will of non-Soviet nations to resist Soviet ambitions. I do not believe this creates an immediate danger of war. But it is being used as a poised bludgeon to intimidate the weak and it does confront the world with the possibility that the Soviet leaders, whenever they feel they are strong enough, may be tempted to make use of military force as an instrument of their policy."

"They may do this either generally or in special local situations. War is not inevitable. It is our responsibility to find ways of solving our problems without resort to war and to exhaust every possibility in that effort. This is what we intend to do."

"Fortunately, there is a way of dealing with these problems, and that is to work on them in co-operation with other nations and by means of peaceful negotiation. This has been and is our policy. It has been the consistent policy of President Truman, through four Secretaries of State, that the United States should direct its efforts to this purpose."

"The fundamental obstacle to success in negotiation with the Soviet Union about our common problems is the expectation which the Soviet leaders hold of collapse of the non-Soviet world, and their desire to enlarge the sphere of their control. The one difference which is just about impossible to negotiate is someone's desire to eliminate your existence altogether."

Prior condition

"Our experience has convinced us that, so long as the leaders of the Soviet Union can entertain hopes for early expansion into areas of weakness in the world, there is no likelihood of their entering into genuine agreements for resolution of our common problems or of honouring those agreements which we do have."

"There is a prior condition which we must fulfill in order to have successful and meaningful negotiation with the Soviet Union. That condition is for the Soviet leaders to be convinced that they cannot profit from a policy of expansionism—that their own self-interest, as well as that of the rest of the world, would be advanced by settlement of some, at least, of our outstanding differences. In order to do this—in order to preserve the peace of the world against either direct or indirect aggression—it is essential that our policy of international co-operation be supplemented by a programme for the whole world."

"Our European friends are understandably not interested in a defence plan which would let their countries be overrun, to be liberated at a later date. So it is necessary for the North Atlantic community to develop a defence force sufficient to meet successfully any initial attack and to carry through to a successful conclusion any war that is forced upon us. Only if this is true will the force be strong enough to be a deterrent against aggression."

"This force, since it will be armed with the most modern defensive weapons capable of mass production, will not have to match any potential aggressor in size man for man. Nevertheless, it will require a very great effort. In many ways the job we face in the economic field is more difficult."

Step forward

"The progress made at London toward setting up a European Payments Union was an important step forward. The Payments Union will operate in somewhat the same

fashion as a clearing house so that people living in different currency areas will be able to trade with one another. This will help to develop a European mass market."

"This review, since it has been focussed on the most recent developments in our foreign affairs, stemming from the London meetings and their relation to the total pattern of our efforts, necessarily leaves aside many other important areas of the world such as Asia, Africa and the Near East, and with our neighbours in Latin America. Any complete review of our foreign policy must also speak of the importance we attach to our relations with the United Nations and the kind of world order toward which we hope our efforts will lead. Some of these matters I hope to take up in the course of several public talks which I am to give later this month."—United Press.

UN headquarters on a battleship!

Olivet, Michigan, June 14. Mr. Lowell Thomas suggested today that the U.S. turn over some of its "moth-balled" battleships to the United Nations for use as a floating headquarters.

The radio commentator spoke of the difficulty of finding any land today not affected by national influence.

"This brings me to my suggestion," he said.

"The high seas, the international thoroughfares of this planet, a movable capital for world organization, one that would permit the United Nations to operate from time to time in almost any country—or in no country at all. It could move its headquarters to any part of the globe with an impartial rotation."

"As for the almost completed UN headquarters building in New York, Mr. Thomas said it could be used to house lesser committees and employees who would not be needed with the main headquarters' about."—Associated Press.

Repatriation of KMT troops in Indo-China sought

Taipei, June 13. Despatches today suggested that the Nationalists are seeking to repatriate an estimated 20,000 to 30,000 of their troops who had been interned in Indo-China four months after fleeing across the border from the Communists.

The despatches said General Ping Hsien, adviser to the Nationalist government, is leaving for an official visit to Vietnam where he will confer with local leaders.

General Ping was formerly Deputy Director of the Central China Military Political Affairs Headquarters and was associated with General Fui Chung-hai who commanded the troops at present interned in Indo-China.—United Press.

RUBBER SLUMPS IN NEW YORK

New York, June 13. Prices of rubber for future delivery slumped today, with the two cents a pound for the second day in a row on the commodity exchange today.

July rubber was quoted at 27.00 cents a pound asked, September at 25.50 cents, and December at 24.50 cents—all down two cents from Monday's close. Trading was heavy with 300 contracts (22,400 lbs. each) sold at an average with Monday's turnover of 213.

Trade sources said the decline reflected continued weakness in the Singapore and London rubber markets and additional selling pressure stimulated by word that the Indonesian Government would place a 10 per cent tax on rubber exports.

Grazing in ruins



This flock of sheep, grazing amid the ruins of the old city of Frankfurt, Germany, brings to life some of the bombed-out areas which still lie desolate and grass-grown. The shepherd said that the wild grass provides additional food for his herd. In the background is the cathedral of Frankfurt. (Associated Press Photo).

RUSSIA QUIETLY PEDDLING GOLD

Washington, June 13.

Russia is quietly peddling gold in Western countries. There are also reports that it is selling diamonds. Gold is often sold on black markets where the best prices prevail.

Scattered reports reaching here from the world's gold centres indicate that the Russians have sold about \$200,000,000 worth of the yellow metal since the war ended.

It is hard to keep track of the trading but the sales now appear to have reached a significant volume. Much of it is sold in Tangiers and in the French and Italian black markets.

In addition to its actual sales, Russia was reported to be shipping gold to its agents abroad in such places as Hong Kong, Macao, Sweden and France. This gold could be sold quickly on order from the Kremlin.

According to the best information here the actual sales have been heaviest in the International Zone of Tangiers where there are no currency restrictions.

Other heavy sales were said to have been made in the black markets of France and Italy. Invariably, the gold is handled by innocent-looking agents who, if questioned, would disclaim any official connection with Moscow.

The gold includes various foreign coins as well as gold bars. It is impossible to tell whether the bars are made from looted melted-down gold or from freshly-mined metal.

Russia, however, is second only to the Union of South Africa in gold production so the bars probably come from Russia's own mines.—United Press.

London, June 13. The Allied High Commission will tomorrow declare Western Germany open to foreign investments for the first time since the end of the war. The decision follows a recently reached agreement between the Western Allied High Commissioners on the general question of foreign investment in Western Germany.—Reuter.

EUROPEANS IN VIETMINH RANKS

San Francisco, June 14. European and African soldiers were now fighting with Vietminh nationalist insurgent forces against the French in Indo-China, Peking Radio revealed tonight.

A manifesto issued by the newly formed "Association of European and African Peace Defenders in Vietnam" said that the soldiers were representatives of 17 countries.

The aim of the Association was to "fight for lasting peace among peoples on the basis of mutual respect", the Radio reported.—Reuter.

TOO PESSIMISTIC

Geneva, June 13. A United States spokesman today criticised as unnecessarily pessimistic the prediction by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe that Europe will not be able to balance the dollar gap of \$2,000,000,000 when Marshall aid ends in 1952.

Mr. Robert Asher, American delegate, told the Commission that the United States and Western European Governments have begun to lay plans to ensure that world trade shall be balanced at a high level when the dollar aid ends.

The ECE survey was unnecessarily pessimistic and, perhaps, relied too heavily on statistical extension of past trends and did not give sufficient weight to clear policy decisions which have been made during the last few years, particularly in the last few months.—United Press.

Yugoslavian protest on the Danube

Belgrade, June 13. Yugoslavia today protested to Russia, in a note handed to the Soviet Embassy here, against new, open violations of the 1948 conventions on Danube navigation.

The Yugoslav note said that Russia was creating serious obstacles to Yugoslav shipping on the Danube by holding up Yugoslav vessels at Vienna pending the issue of transit permits for that part of the river lying in the Russian zone of Austria.

Ships which arrived in Vienna in May were still waiting for permits this month, the note claimed.

Yugoslavia protested last week against Russian manoeuvres in the Danube, which, it said, held up Yugoslav shipping for 13 hours on four days each week.—Reuter.

New Guinea "sacred ground"

Canberra, June 13. Mr. Neil O'Sullivan, Government leader in the Senate, commenting today on President Soekarno of Indonesia's claim to Papua, Australian New Guinea, said, "This is one matter on which Australians speak with one voice. That area is sacred ground sanctified by the blood and bones of Australian troops."

Interviewed in Brisbane on his way to the Melbourne talks, Mr. Marshall Sir William Slim, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, said it was very important for Australia to maintain her interests in New Guinea.

Asked what country would best serve Australia in New Guinea, he said, "I will not come into that. I will just say New Guinea is important to Australia."

He added, "On the strength of the British Commonwealth depends the future peace of the world. I mean that."—Associated Press.

Moscow, June 13. Premier Josef Stalin received the Finnish Premier, Mr. Kekkonen, this evening at the Kremlin. The Russian deputy Foreign Minister, A. A. Gromyko, also attended.—United Press.



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MAO'S TALK IN PEKING

Chairman Mao Tse-tung has re-asserted his command of the Communist Party and therefore of the People's Government in Peking. That is the main point of his talk to members of the Central Committee of the Party. Next in importance is the clear indication that the issues are limited to pace and method, not matters of principle. The North-East remains the ideal, but conditions in China Proper are not yet ripe for planned economy. In the old liberated areas, and especially in North-East, he said, agrarian reform has been completed, social order established, economic construction is on the right track, standards of living are improving, the problem of the unemployed workers and intellectuals has been solved, and planned economy has begun. In the areas taken over a year or so ago, some 400,000 bandits still make trouble, the land problem has not been solved, industry and commerce have not yet been "properly adjusted," the phenomenon of unemployment is still serious, and social order has not yet been established. Therefore planned economy (meaning along full Socialist lines) must wait.

- Stability of currency and prices and "approaching" budgetary balance represented a turn for the better but not yet a fundamental turn. For this three conditions were required:
- (1) Completion of agrarian reform.
 - (2) The proper re-adjustment of existing industry and commerce.
 - (3) Large-scale economies in expenditure by Government organisations.

This is merely a reiteration of the conditions Mr. Mao laid down in his speech to the Government Council two months ago after Mr. Chen Yun had made his report on the food and economic problems. There is one difference, however. On that occasion he specifically mentioned the need also of "big reductions" in Army expenditure as well. On this most important of all issues from the viewpoint of balancing the State finances, he adopts a milder tone. The People's Liberation Army, while "retaining its main forces," should demobilise part of its troops in 1950. The demobilisation must be carried out carefully, said Mr. Mao, so that the demobilised Army men can settle down in productive work when they return home. Retrenchment is necessary in administrative organs and superfluous personnel should also be dealt with in such a manner that they have the opportunity of obtaining work and study.

The millions in the Army cannot grumble about this, but the people who have to pay to maintain so huge and unwieldy a burden, and others genuinely anxious for real stability, will derive no great comfort from it. Within a year of the greatest mobilisations in their histories, Britain and the United States had transferred many millions of men from the armed services to productive labour. Admittedly our problem was easier than in China's case; all these men and more had jobs to go to. But the fact remains that while this immense ingu-

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES OF DEMOCRACY

By Francis Williams

Since Democracy is a living and growing philosophy and not simply a static form of government—there are, for instance, great differences in the forms of Government in Britain, the United States and France, to give only three examples, yet all are democratic—it is important from time to time to renew our examination of the principles on which the democratic philosophy is founded.

It is a mistake, and one which was made somewhat frequently after World War I, when political democracy appeared to be in full flood, to imagine that systems of administration can be translated whole and entire from one nation to another. They must, like good suit of clothes, be made to fit the wearer.

But the principles which inform democratic administrations as opposed to undemocratic ones are capable of translation. They have not a national, but an international truth and not a temporary but a permanent validity. They need to be constantly discussed in the light of our times and given the widest currency.

This is not only because they are at present under grave challenge, but also because it is only by constantly refreshing ourselves at the fountain of principle that we can ensure that the adaptations of administrative and political methods, which new conditions constantly require, do not bring with them any sacrifice of essential principle. Two books just recently published in Britain admirably serve this purpose.

One of them "The Meaning of Democracy" by Ivor Brown, is, in fact, a revision of a book originally published shortly after World War I and is thus in a special and individual sense designed to serve that purpose of re-examination of basic principles in the light of new circumstances to which I have referred. The other "The Principles of Parliamentary Democracy" by Professor C.E.M. Joad is a new book written in the light of the criticism of democracy made by the defenders of the so-called "Peoples Democracies" of Eastern Europe.

Agreement on principles

Mr. Ivor Brown, a former editor of "The Observer," a Sunday newspaper, is a Liberal in politics. Professor Joad is a Socialist and a member of the Labour Party. Yet although they differ in detail as to the best method and rightful scope of Government administration they will be found to be in complete agreement as to the principles by which the criticism of democracy made by the defenders of the so-called "Peoples Democracies" of Eastern Europe.

remains stabilisation can only be achieved on the poverty line. Yet rapid demobilisation might well cause severe repercussions among the military at a time when the economic situation is worse than it was even during the Japanese occupation. The dilemma is acute, but surely Manchuria could absorb a vast number of men, as in fact it did during the great spontaneous and unorganised migration from North China to Manchuria two decades ago.

The lease of life conceded to private enterprise in industry has its counterpart in the reprieve granted to the kulaki (the rich peasants). Taxation is to be less repressive "as far as it is proper." Blindness and anarchy in the economic field must be exterminated "step by step." There must be greater co-operation between public and private interests and capital and labour under the leadership of the State organs. The Party workers must not be so exclusive but must consult the local conferences of all circles in their work and not suppress them if they venture to speak out of turn. The sting was in the tail, wherein Mr. Mao referred to the need of improvements and reforms among the officials. These should "overcome mistakes in work, conquer sentiments of pride and complacency in thinking oneself a hero, overcome bureaucracy and authoritarianism, and strengthen the links between the party and the people." The rebuke is mild indeed, but it is "tut-tut" in relation to the blindness, anarchy, and worse, experienced in the past few months by the millions who have suffered from them.

This may seem strange and even repulsive to an advocate of "Communist democracy." It will be understood by anyone who appreciates the principles of true democracy.

Both Mr. Ivor Brown and Professor Joad agree that the democratic idea draws and must continue to draw its primary inspiration from the belief in the importance of the individual. In a list of the principles of democracy, Joad puts it as Principle number one expressed in these words: "That the individual is an end in himself and that the State is a means and only a means to his well-being."

But how can this be achieved? Only by a system of government in which the governed—that is the people—have an active and continuing part. It is, says Joad, only the wearer who knows where the shoe pinches and individual citizens must, therefore, through their chosen representatives decide what laws should be made and how the community should be run. Dealing with this point, which is of course one of the cardinal points in the democratic conception, Mr. Ivor Brown draws an important, and at the present time extremely topical, distinction between government according to public opinion and government by the people.

Role of public opinion

All government, as Mr. Ivor Brown points out, even that of an autocratic and totalitarian

character, has to take account of public opinion. Indeed, the more totalitarian a government is the more it is likely to devote itself to the deliberate forming of public opinion in order that it may then claim to be democratic because created public opinion acquiesces in its policies. But the true criterion of a democracy is not that it takes into account the opinions of the governed, while all forms of administration must to some extent do, but that the governed pass from acquiescence to volition, and determine for themselves what in a non-democratic system others determine for them. They must themselves control the instruments of government.

To do so they must, as both these writers rightly emphasise, have absolute freedom to think, say, read and write what they please, to criticise the Government of the day and to form political parties which are opposed to it and openly offer themselves as alternatives to it. Political power to the people means division of power among the people. This in turn requires that in order to be genuine democracy must be based on the doctrine of equality. But what, in political terms, does this doctrine mean?

Mr. Ivor Brown answers that it does not, of course, mean that everyone is alike, or even that everyone is born with a certain number of natural, inalienable rights (although the framers of that great democratic document, the American Declaration of Independence, would not have

agreed with him on this latter point). What it means in practical political terms, he points out, is that in the division of power and happiness at which democracy aims "each must count for one and no one for more than one" because that is the only working method.

Safeguarded from injustice

Finally, both authors rightly emphasise that one of the basic principles of democracy is that the body that makes the laws, the legislature, should be separate from the body that administers them, the judiciary—that, in other words, judges and magistrates should be non-political, that no man should be subject to arrest save for an offence prescribed by the law, that if arrested he should not be held in prison without trial and that when tried he should be judged by an independent tribunal, not by a biased party or political court. In a world which has seen the power of the secret police and the political trial developed to extremes which would have seemed impossible when "The Meaning of Democracy" was first published, no principle of democracy needs more firmly re-stating than this.

The word "democracy" means that power should rest with the people. It can only do so if the people have the political power to control the government, and to replace it if it does not carry out the will of the majority, and if all men know that the administration of the law will safeguard them from injustice, however powerful its instruments may be.

Behind the Iron Curtain--No. 2:

THE WORKER'S PAY

This is the second article in a series describing life in one of Russia's puppet states.

How do working conditions in one of Russia's puppet states compare with those outside the Iron Curtain? Not very well, I can assure you. Discipline is much more rigid for one thing and conditions not half so good for another.

My friends in Hungary know only too well that cash is short, yet they are constantly being told that their real wages are higher than in 1938. This they cannot quite understand because they know that they can't buy as much now as they did then.

The average rate for a skilled electrician in Britain, for example, is 2s. 11d. per hour. If therefore takes him just over three minutes of work to buy a box of matches at two pence, in Hungary he would have to work for 10,800 minutes before he could get the same suit.

Thirty-one minutes' work will buy a pound of butter in Britain, but it takes 198 minutes in Hungary when it comes to butter things reduce themselves to 1 farce, the ratio being 31 to 2,700!

Contributions

Over and above that the Hungarian worker is called upon to

make contributions which would startle his counterpart in Britain. Apart from national health subscriptions and welfare dues which are deducted at source there are also party fund subscriptions, trade union dues and "National Plan Loan" instalments. He is also expected to buy his Party and union newspaper.

And if, from time to time, he is asked to contribute to the fighting fund for Greek partisans or a present for Comrade Stalin's birthday, it is just as well that he should comply.

The basic planning system adopted by the puppet states presupposes a shortage of consumer goods because there is no private capital for investment. It is essential to keep wages at the level at which they will be almost exhausted in the purchase of basic necessities.

Earnings based on this theory do not provide much incentive so the ambitious worker may elect to work harder or faster than is allowed for in his piece rate.

For this reason numbers count more than quality, so quality can slip. There is some danger in this, because if it slips too far and the worker feels that of somebody, he may be accused of sabotage. If he doesn't, and likes to "knock his pan out," he can earn more by driving his machine more than the speed it was built for and turning out a poor job.

Economic sabotage

In a puppet state failure to reach an industrial target is "economic sabotage," but there are many guards against that. There is the National Supervision and Control Board which descends perhaps on the manager

The two bears

Until recently the British public had accepted Ursula Minor, or Little Bear, as a group of stars visible on any fine night. But now Ursula Minor has been eclipsed by another Little Bear, a star who shines by day at the London Zoo. The new star is Brumas, the only polar bear cub to be reared in captivity in Britain. Since she made her first public appearance in January she has become the darling of the London crowds and front page news in every newspaper in Britain, 90 per cent of whose readers avidly seek new Brumas pictures each day. "The rather grubby little bear, the whiteness of her thick coat dimmed by the London soot, would seem almost brown in the Arctic wastes which are the polar bear's natural habitat but to the public's sentimental eye this young and quite unpolished little creature is a snow-white, lovable bundle of endearing tricks and with a very distinct personality."

Brumas has already appeared on the newscasts, where she far eclipses human film stars in popularity, and now she has become a star of BBC television. She is an enchanting but capricious little bear who, like so many stars, has quickly become publicity conscious. She believes in giving her public liberal doses of her trademark clowning and

Ivy's lessons in swimming, deportment and other matters of urbane education, but she persists in her own good time. On the afternoon when the BBC television cameras were at the Zoo, Brumas and Ivy lay basking sleepily in the sun. The cameraman sat on the platform, waiting for their pen to be opened for them to stir. The two bears, oblivious of the enormous crowds surging round their enclosure and the hundreds of children calling "Brumas! Brumas!" in a vain attempt to stir the little family into activity, slept on. Then Brumas, apparently realising that the television zero hour of three o'clock was at hand, decided that it was time to be up and doing. She gave Ivy a nip, she rose rather unsteadily to her feet and mother and baby lumbered round their pen as gracefully as they could. Brumas found an apple, bit it and spat out the core, tested the water of the pool and decided that the temperature was not suitable, frisked about happily and then followed her mother to the upper terrace, where Ivy skillfully caught the hungry raw meat thrown to her by the keeper. The crowd roared in appreciation, the cameras turned, and on thousands of television screens Brumas and Ivy, enchanted viewers, sat on the platform, obviously not their usual



Understanding moved by the shooting affray, most of the hundred tea-time customers at the Grippe, fled without paying their bill.

It looked to the management as if the afternoon had been a tea-total loss.

The RAF says flying saucers are only air whirlpools. So all that panic was nothing but a scare.

"Now three years later I have a darling baby boy one year old." If he gets too adventurous, try anchoring him to the living room sofa.

The Labour Party in Britain says the European steel pool is a good idea, but ironically they refuse to take the plunge.

Dirty trick. "Defendant said he did not wish to embarrass the authorities further."

Now in Spain they claim to have flying cats. This may seem strange to you, but it is all very plain to me.

Myrtle says the average girl would rather have beauty than brains, because the average man can see better than he can think.

This correspondent in Berlin is said to have been a good Reuter, but he must have had defects to defect like that.

Haven't seen it yet myself, but they tell me there's a new high-stool bar in Nathan Road with a prominent notice inside: "Do not alight from your seat while the room is in motion."

Although she is under 5 ft. in height, a Canadian concert artiste plays a 6 ft. 9 in. harp. To do this requires pluck of a very high order.

Posters. "What splendid words..." "I'll never see a poem lovely as a tree." They thrill me, and I shake all over. By the way, my name is Rover.

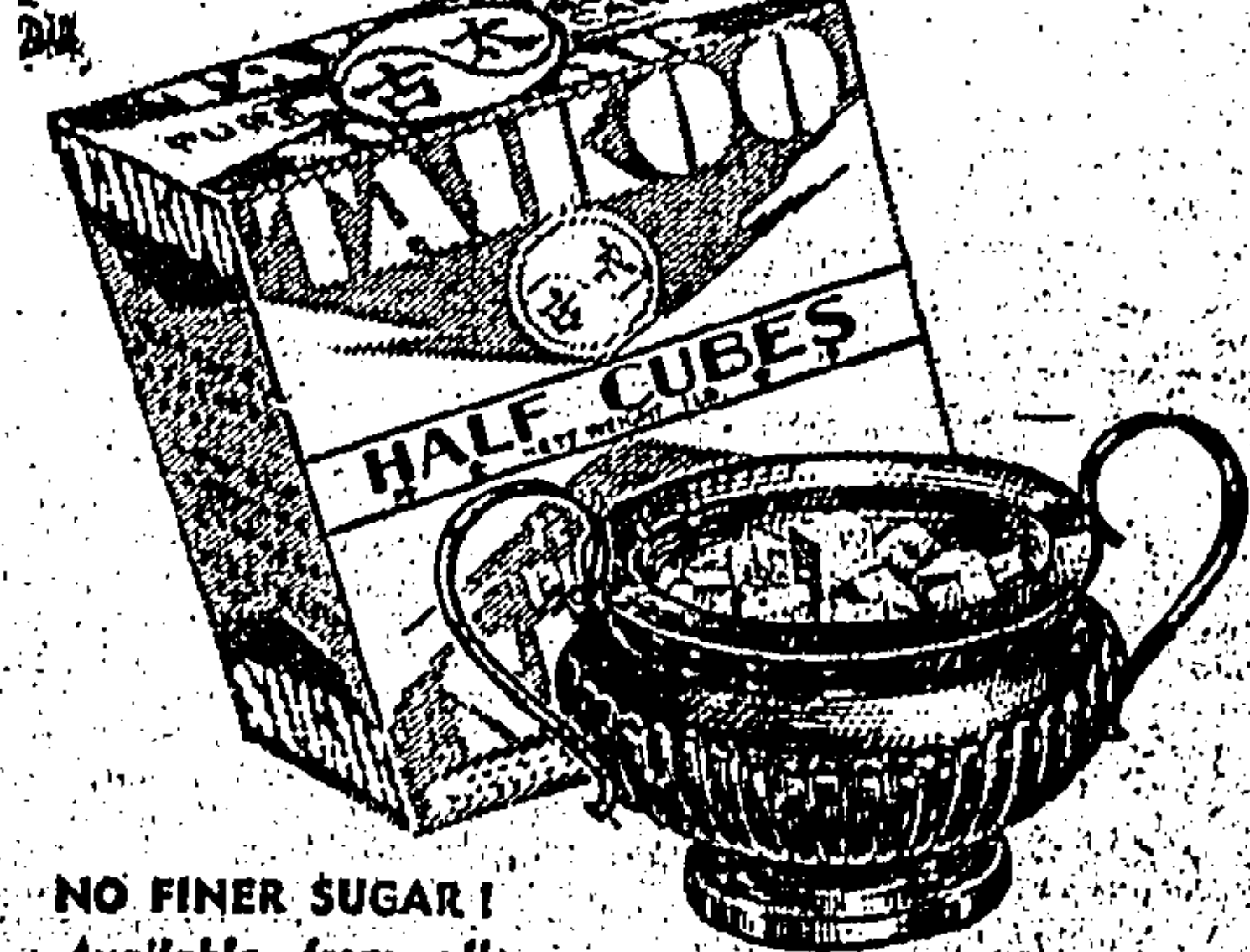
"Reds driving China to economic ruins." On various visits I've been driven to several fine old ruins in China, but I missed that one.

"Indo-China exports, now a mere dribble." The French would like to get hold of the spirit of terrorism and soccer hard.

"Ask yourself, old man, isn't there something very fishy going on? Points rationing ended, petrol freed and the Air Ministry absolutely right about the weather for two consecutive days."



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ATTLEE STATEMENT ON SCHUMAN PLAN

Pooling of supplies under Atlantic Pact preferred

London, June 13.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, today said that his Government wanted to help, not hinder, the Schuman Plan, but his forecast an even greater pooling of Western resources under the Atlantic Pact. In this, he said, Britain would be found leading the way. Speaking in the House of Commons, he qualified the British attitude to the Schuman Plan by saying that the manner in which Britain can help will only appear after the negotiations have begun. Directly he had completed his statement, the Conservative leader, Mr. Winston Churchill, rose to demand a full-dress debate. He wanted it next week.

STIKKER PLAN FOR EUROPE

Paris, June 13.

The Netherlands Foreign Minister, Dirk Stikker, tonight proposed a sweeping four-point plan, including international planning for all European industry, which is aimed at speeding the economic union of Marshall Plan Europe.

The Stikker Plan was presented to the French Foreign Minister, Robert Schuman, by the Dutch Ambassador, Baron van Boetzel, on Tuesday, tonight, and will be discussed on Friday by the OEEC Executive Committee. The plan envisages:

1. A European industrial work programme involving specialisation by each country and better division of work.
2. A European fund from which nations placed at a disadvantage by the specialisation programme could borrow to modernise or open new industries, thus preventing unemployment.
3. Elimination of 75 per cent of tariffs, quota restrictions, etc., among OEEC members before the end of 1950.
4. Periodic meetings to co-ordinate national economic budgetary policies.—United Press.

CHILE STRIKE

Santiago, June 13.

Troops took over Chile's postal and telegraph services when Post Office employees called a 24-hour country-wide strike today. Soldiers also manned Santiago buses, whose drivers were still on strike. The Government has declared the province of Santiago an emergency zone and ordered the detention of strike leaders. The Post Office workers are striking in protest against the delay of Parliament in approving a Bill granting a 30 per cent increase in civil servants' pay. The bus drivers declare their employers have refused to accept a wages readjustment granted by the arbitration authorities.—Reuter.

Effort to postpone Segregation Bill

Capetown, June 13.

Mr. Jacobus G. N. Strauss, acting leader of the South African opposition in the absence of General Smuts, who is ill, today moved that the Assembly "declines to pass the third reading of the Group Areas Bill until a Commission presided over by a Supreme Court Judge has inquired into and reported on the subject."

The Bill would establish separate living areas for Europeans and non-Europeans in South Africa.

Mr. Strauss said that he had seen with "deepest regret" what had happened to the proposed round-table conference with India and Pakistan on the position of their nationals in South Africa which "so far as we can make out from correspondence will not take place."

(India has decided not to take part in the conference. She told the United Nations last week that the attitude of the South African Government on pending "discriminatory" legislation in the Union had compelled her to withhold participation.)

Mr. Strauss said that the Opposition agreed with the Government that the ultimate solution of the Indian question was "negotiation." But "it seemed that any hope of this had already been dashed."

The Leader of the House, Mr. Herbert Morrison, refused to give this assurance, arguing that to have a debate so quickly would be to discuss the Schuman Plan before the House had the full facts.

A long procedural debate then followed. In this Mr. Churchill made it clear that the Conservatives would press their demand for a debate to the bitter end.

Members of Parliament, meeting for the first time since the Whitman adjournment, crowded into the Chamber to hear the Prime Minister's statement.

After tracing the history of the discussions with the French Government, Mr. Attlee said, "The British Government will be kept regularly informed of the course of the negotiations which will open on June 20 between the French, German and other Governments. They themselves initiated studies of the French proposal immediately it was put forward and the studies will continue."

"But there is no question of putting forward any alternative proposal at the present time. It would not be right to take any step which might be regarded as a diversion or as an attempt to modify the course of the French and other Governments have decided to take."

Two versions

Mr. Churchill said that his Party must ask for an early debate because the position was complicated.

There were two versions of Government policy—that Mr. Attlee had just given the House, and the statement issued by the Labour Executive that morning.

Mr. Churchill's assertion that the House had been presented on the same day with two versions of Labour's foreign policy indicates that the Opposition tendency to hold aloof from European co-operation, whether the Schuman Plan or the Council of Europe, solely on the ground that this co-operation is at variance with Socialist principles.

A passage in the Schuman Plan White Paper, published by the British Government yesterday, indicated that at one point in the negotiations the British and French standpoints almost came into line. This passage was the record of a conversation on May 28 between the French Ambassador, M. Rene Massigli, and the Minister of State, Mr. Kenneth Younger.

Mind not set

M. Massigli asked Mr. Younger if he was right in thinking that while Britain was not prepared to commit herself now to the

principle of pooling resources under an international authority possessing certain sovereign powers, she was not taking up an attitude of opposition to this principle but was prepared to enter the discussions with the object of finding a practical method of applying the principle.

Mr. Younger said that roughly expressed the difference between the two countries. Britain was certainly not proposing to go to the discussions with the mind set against the principle referred to. But equally she was not prepared to commit herself to the principle without having a much clearer idea than at present about the way it was to be carried into effect.

The United States Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, today described the Schuman Plan and the European Payments Union as holding the promise of a great new era in Europe.

In a speech at the Southern Methodist University at Dallas, Texas, Mr. Acheson outlined the impressions of the world situation which he brought back from his visits to London and Paris last month.

He described the decisions made by the North Atlantic Powers in London to build up their defence forces, but emphasised that the economic aspects of the programme of strengthening the free world were of equal importance with the military aspects.

New tone

He said, "The States of Western Europe and the North Atlantic community must have the economic strength required to fulfil their security commitments and to provide a proper standard of living for their people."

"To have this they would have to increase their productivity, open new trade channels and markets, provide for the conversion and balancing of their currencies, provide for additional sources of capital investment, and for assistance to under-developed areas."

"The vitality and the initiative reflected in M. Schuman's proposals, and the energy with which it is being developed, are manifestations of the new tone in Europe."

"It is spirit indicates a European determination to work hard towards its own recovery and security."

U.S. criticism

In Washington, Senator Kenneth Wherry, Republican, Nebraska, said that the "British rejection of the plan is a complete contradiction of all we are trying to accomplish under the Economic Co-operation Administration."

The Senate minority leader said in an interview, "Here we are handing out our funds to Britain and her Socialist Government and they are isolating themselves from the rest of Europe by refusing to support the plan for pooling Western Europe's coal and steel resources."

State Department officials privately expressed sharp disappointment at the Labour Party's rejection of participation in the Schuman Plan.

Department authorities said that there was no prospect that, even though the United States strongly favours the Schuman Plan, it would threaten to withhold Marshall Plan funds from Britain as a means of exerting pressure.

Mr. Acheson told a news conference last week that he does not consider the use of pressure a good thing.—Reuter and Associated Press.

Speculation on Australian currency

Sydney, June 13.

Financial circles speculated today that Australia soon may increase the value of her money.

These circles, noting an increase in the value of the pound, anticipated the Government might increase the Australian pound by 12-1/2 per cent. A 25 per cent increase would be needed to make the local pound equal Britain's pound sterling in value.

A 12-1/2 per cent rise would make one Australian pound of 20 shillings worth 18 shillings sterling, £82.52. Today it is worth £1.10 shilling, or £82.25.—Associated Press.

ARABS MAINTAIN REFUSAL

Geneva, June 13.

Egypt, Syria and Lebanon told the U.N. Palestine Conciliation Commission yesterday that they would maintain their refusal to open direct peace talks with Israel unless Arab refugees were permitted to return to Israeli-held territory.

Delegations of the three Arab countries informed the Commission at a private meeting that their attitude in this regard remained unchanged.

A communiqué issued by the Commission today said that all three delegations pointed out that no change in the attitude adopted by the three Arab Governments in connection with the Commission's proposals of March 9 could be envisaged as long as Israel did not agree to the return of the refugees.

The Jordan delegation told the Commission that it would make known the Jordan Government's attitude at a later date.

The Commission had proposed on March 21 that direct Jewish-Arab peace negotiations should be conducted on a basis of should be conducted on a basis of active mediation by the Commission.

Israel has accepted the proposal but the Arab States made their acceptance conditional on repatriation of the refugees.

The Egyptian delegation advised the Commission yesterday that the Egyptian Minister in Beirut, Safwat Bey, would represent Egypt at future meetings of the Commission.

Egypt has been represented by a full delegation with the Commission since the Commission in April, 1949, began its efforts to prepare a permanent peace settlement for Palestine.—Associated Press.

'INNOCENT' PLEA BY REMINGTON

New York, June 13.

William Remington, a former Department of Commerce economist, pleaded innocent today to a charge that he lied when he denied ever having been a member of the Communist Party.

The 32-year-old six-foot-two defendant was arraigned in a five-minute session before Federal Judge Clancy in the same courtroom where Alger Hiss was arraigned on a two-count perjury indictment nearly two years ago.

Judge John Clancy granted Remington two days to arrange bail for \$5,000. He was paroled in the custody of his attorney, B. Webster, after that period.

Judge Clancy told the defence it could have until July 5 to make motions. United States Attorney Irving Saypol told the court the Government would move to fix the date of the trial at the July 5 hearing. Later Mr. Saypol told a reporter the Government wanted to bring Remington to trial as quickly as possible, perhaps in July or August.—United Press.

TECHNICAL AID PROGRAMME NOT ENOUGH

Loko Success, June 12.

Some representatives of under-developed countries expressed gratification today that the United Nations' technical assistance programme had got off in a good start.

They felt, however, that the initial effort was inadequate to the high purpose involved.

Mr. R. A. Saksena, India's Consul-General in New York, who represented his country at today's conference of 54 nations on technical assistance, told Reuter that it was the biggest assembly of nations in history aimed directly at improving the welfare of peoples. A good beginning had undoubtedly been made, he said, but offers of contributions announced on the first day showed that the conference depended for its success upon the goodwill, in terms of money, of the industrially developed countries of the world.

For the time being, Mr. Saksena said, the under-developed countries, especially those of Asia, would have to be at the receiving end of the technical aid machinery.

Asian countries, he thought, would play their part in the common pool of ameliorative effort and would naturally play a bigger part in the future, but during the initial period greater sacrifices would be needed for the countries that had taken the lead in calling the conference.

Common aim

Mr. C. G. S. Correa, Ceylonese Ambassador, who has been elected one of the Vice-Presidents of the conference, thought that it would be necessary to implement the aid of the conference, or to carry on the work through one of the existing specialised agencies, adapted for the task.

The United Nations itself could be used as the means of giving technical assistance, but the difficulty was that some of the countries taking part in the conference were not members of the United Nations.

The great advance that had been achieved, Mr. Correa thought, was the establishment of a common aim.

It was for the nations now to extend further this area of 'universality' where money alone should not be a bar to further progress.—Reuter.

TRADING WITH SZECHUAN

San Francisco, June 14.

Trade between Szechuan and North West China was beginning to revive, Peking Radio reported tonight.

Main products involved in this trade were sugar, paper and drugs from Szechuan, and cotton and petrol from the North Western provinces.

The West Szechuan Trading Company began buying up local products last January and this acted as an impetus to private merchants, the Radio said. Since then, over 500 tons of sugar had been transported by public and private merchants to the North West while in March and April some 15 tons of drugs had also been shipped.

One sign of the trade revival was the use of more trucks on the Szechuan-Shensi highway, the Radio added.—Reuter.

CAIRO ARRESTS

Cairo, June 13.

Anti-Communist police squads arrested 17 persons in a midnight raid on the Roda Farag district in North Cairo.

The police closed in on a number of houses in a search after a long period of surveillance and seized a quantity of Communist literature. One pamphlet was entitled "Moslems and Marxists," and another "Red Virtue." Still another, entitled "Mother Russia," was described as a tribute to Josef Stalin.—United Press.

DISPUTE ON TIBET

London, June 13.

"The Times" said today that the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, might well succeed where a Western statesman would almost certainly fail in reconciling through a friendly understanding the opposing points of view on the Peking Government's claim on Tibet.

"The relations between India and China are noticeably cordial," "The Times" noted.

"Mr. Nehru, while supporting Tibet's claim to self-government, recognises that China is entitled to a vague sort of suzerainty over her."

"The Times" recalled that a few weeks ago Peking formally offered Tibet regional autonomy if she would negotiate herself peacefully with China and invited Lhasa to send a mission with full negotiating powers to conclude an amicable agreement.

It continued, "Since the Dalai Lama is also anxious to come to terms with the People's Government of China, provided that Tibetan autonomy is respected, discussions may be expected to begin before long."

"It is in the interest of India that these talks should succeed, and the Nehru Government may be able to help them forward,"—Reuter.

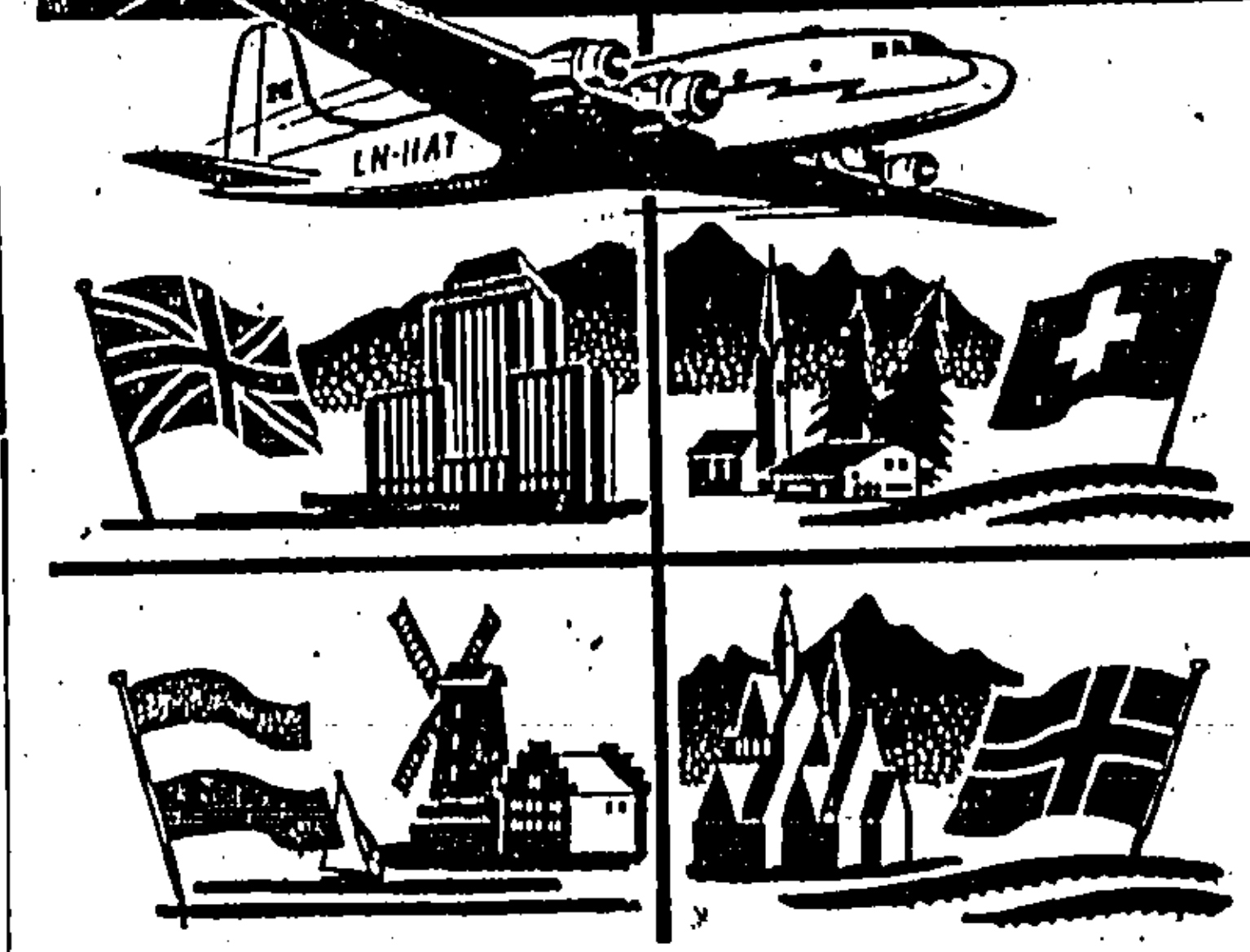
MALTA ELECTION

Valletta, June 13.

Dr. Paul Boffa, the Maltese Prime Minister, whose Government was defeated last week, has advised the Governor of Malta to dissolve Parliament and hold an early election.

Dr. Boffa said he would resign if he were convinced that a stable Government could be formed.—Reuter.

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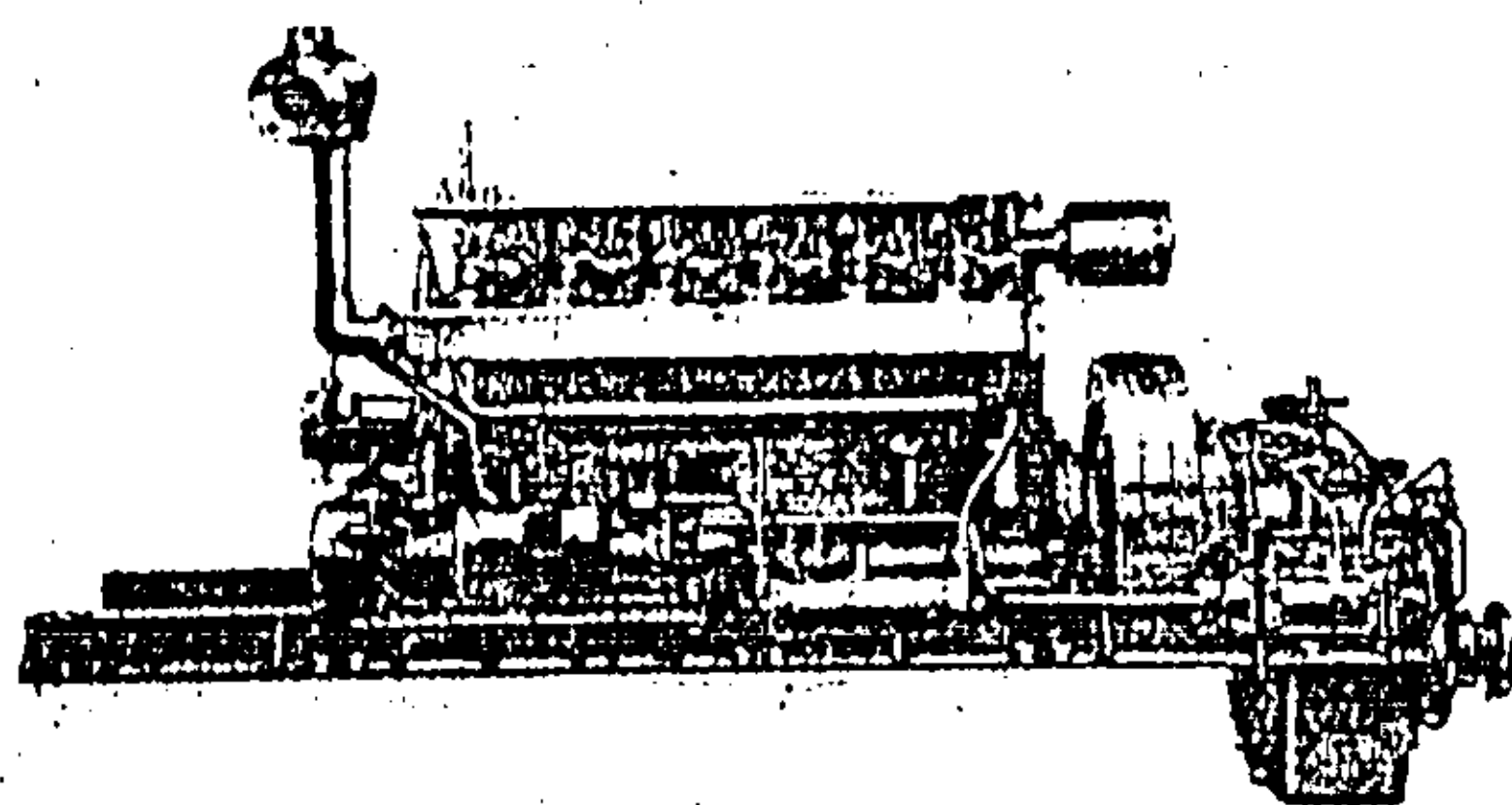


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This new range of battery chargers comprises one, two, and three-circuit models with a range of outputs in each type as shown in the table opposite. The cases are of console design for bench mounting, with sloping instrument and control panel, and are finished in blue, with chromium-plated tubular feet and lifting handles.

Metal rectification is employed, using a selenium element. The transformers have primary tapplings for 110, 220, 240 and 250 volts and are suitable for 40/100 cycles. Tappings on the secondary are provided to adjust the output for charging varying numbers of cells and for controlling the charging rate, the selection being made by two snap action reciprocating rotary switches in each circuit. The transformers are double-wound, air-cooled, and Bakelite-impregnated to specification W.T.1000.

A single on/off switch and double-pole fuses are provided on the primary side, and each output circuit is protected by a single-pole fuse and includes a 215" moving coil ammeter in A.S.B.1917. All fuses are of the "Gibbs" type, are mounted on the front of the unit for easy replacement. Further protection is afforded by "Ritron" thermal overload protection devices fitted to the rectifier coils. Indicator lamps and output terminals are provided for each circuit.

SINGLE CIRCUIT MODELS

Cat. No.	Circuit	Output Max. Amps.	Max. No. cells	Approx. dimensions L x D x H.	Price £ s. d.
V.2005	1	5	8	14" x 10" x 13"	On Application
V.2008	1	8	12	19" x 12" x 21"	
V.2012	1	12	24	19" x 17" x 21"	
V.2017	1	20	30	38" x 22" x 25"	

TWO CIRCUIT MODELS

Cat. No.	Circuit	Output Max. Amps.	Max. No. cells	Approx. dimensions L x D x H.	Price £ s. d.
V.2020	2	2	12	21" x 16" x 20"	On Application
V.2024	2	2	12	20" x 21" x 21"	

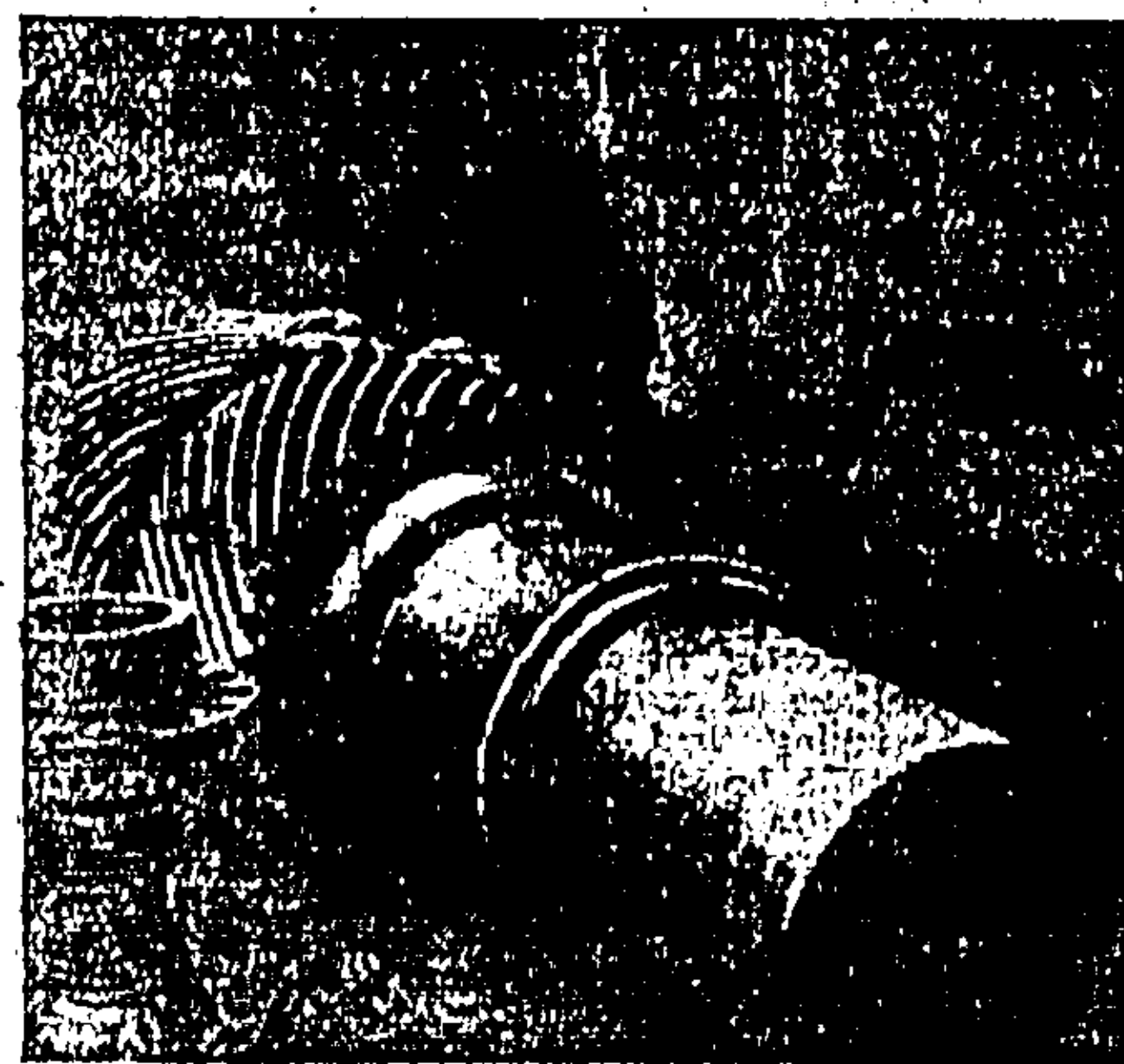
THREE CIRCUIT MODELS

Cat. No.	Circuit	Output Max. Amps.	Max. No. cells	Approx. dimensions L x D x H.	Price £ s. d.
V.2032	3	2	24	24" x 20" x 25"	On Application

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ENGINEERING PAGE



The British Industries Fair at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, last month attracted a great flow of overseas buyers from countries all over the world. The first order from a foreign buyer at any part of the Fair was made at Birmingham, where an order was placed for more than 300 dozen can openers. It was at Birmingham that the heaviest side of the engineering and hardware industries was exhibited. The exhibits ranged from the smallest household goods to an 80 feet high steel piling machine. This picture shows a striking exhibit at Castle Bromwich. It is a hotted double helical milling mill pinion weighing 9½ tons, made for the Steel Company of Wales by Messrs. David Brown and Sons, of Huddersfield and London.

Amsco parts for dredging work

River and harbour dredging is done for two main purposes: the creation or maintenance of navigation channels and the production of sand and gravel.

Several types of dredges are used—suction pump, clam-shell bucket, dipper and bucket ladder. The experts, no doubt, can say when a certain type is most efficient for a given set of conditions, but Amsco is neutral since we make manganese steel parts for all of them.

As in so many other material excavating and handling operations, the service in dredging channels, building jetties, breakwaters, sea walls and so on is destructive to ordinary equipment parts. Consequently, the great toughness and abrasion resistance of austenitic manganese steel saved many a dredging operator from a loss on his job by keeping his equipment in continuous operation even under the most strenuous operating conditions.

Here are some of the parts Amsco makes for this kind of work: clamshell and orange peel dredging buckets; arms, tips, rope guides, sheaves, shells and teeth for such buckets; bushings; capstans; closing, conveying, elevating and screening chain; channel drag bodies; boat chocks; crusher parts; cutter heads; blades and teeth; dock castings; dipper, parts and teeth; dredge pipe and fittings; flap valves, gears and pinions; rock jack arms; ladder rollers; chute and hopper liners; power shovel parts; dredge pumps and parts; rollers; screen parts; sheaves and blocks; sleeves; sprockets; tumblers; wearing plates; welding materials for reclamation and repairs.

In all kinds of dredging, the toughness of austenitic manganese steel practically precludes breakage from shocks and stresses, and the work-hardening property of the steel insures long wearing life under abrasion. As a consequence, dredge operations are less frequently interrupted for repairs; output goes up and costs go down.

SOUTH AFRICAN BROADCASTING

Four 5kw. medium-wave broadcasting transmitters have been ordered from Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Co. by the South African Broadcasting Corporation to supplement the six similar transmitters already supplied.

Radio-frequency induction furnaces

For the melting of small quantities of metal the radio-frequency operated induction furnace presents a number of useful advantages which make it worthy of careful consideration.

Induction melting results in a clean melt under controlled conditions, and the temperature of the charge can be maintained at any required figure or increased to a limit determined chiefly by the crucible.

The R.F. apparatus requires no expensive foundations or elaborate buildings. In fact, the smaller units may be portable if required. Furthermore, it may be used for heat treating or brazing operations as an alternative to melting.

The Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Co., Ltd., have recently completed development of small melting furnaces of this type, which are now available in three sizes of equipment with maximum R.F. outputs of 5, 10, and 20 kw. capable of melting 5, 10, and 20 lb. of ferrous metals respectively in 20-30 minutes.

Vacuum melting

The capacities of these equipments when melting nonferrous metals are less, and any such metal will be considered individually. Melting takes place in air but special equipment has been designed for other atmospheres or for vacuum melting.

All three equipments are run from a 380-480 volts, 50-cycle supply, the smallest on single-phase and the two larger on three-phase. All equipments are tapped for intermediate voltages in these ranges.

Furnaces are cooled by water, which should be soft and clean and at a pressure of 40 p.s.i. Water consumption is 1 gall. per min. for the 5 and 10 lb. equipments and 2 gall. per min. for the 20 lb. equipment.

The apparatus is designed for indoor duty, and as air cooling is used for the valves it must be sited in a position which will allow a free circulation through the oscillator cubicle.

Each equipment consists of a main isolating switch, a remote-controlled "on-load" voltage regulator for the two larger equipments only, an oscillator cubicle, a tuned-circuit cubicle, and the melting furnace proper.

Oscillator cubicle

The combined oscillator and rectifier cubicle, constructed of sheet steel and having electrically interlocked side-opening doors, contains the main transformer, rectifier valves, filament transformers, fan for circulation of the cooling air, main and auxiliary contactors, and the necessary subsidiary and associated components.

A radio-frequency filter in the main supply prevents R.F. being fed back into the mains, and a stabiliser maintains constant voltage on the filaments of the valves. Overload relays protect the equipment from damage due to incorrect operation or failure of any component.

All controls for the routine operation of the equipment, together with the necessary meters, are mounted on the front panel of the cubicle convenient for the operator. Radio-

frequency power is conveyed to the tuned-circuit cubicle from the oscillator cubicle by screened coaxial cables.

Tuned-circuit cubicle

The tuned-circuit cubicle encloses the main tuning condenser, the grid feedback coil, radio-frequency selector switches, hose choke, and the necessary auxiliary components, bushbars, etc. The furnace is connected to the bushbars which project through the front of the cubicle and an alternative work position for heat-treatment operations may be provided at the back of the cubicle if required.

Selection of the furnace or the heat-treatment position is by hand-operated link-type switches, and an ammeter indicates the R.F. current in the furnace coil.

The hand-tilting furnace is designed to accommodate the particular weight of metal for which the equipment is suitable. The furnace comprises a water-cooled coil mounted in a box constructed of insulating material and arranged with trunnions for pouring about the lip axis.

The charge is held in a crucible within the coil and packed round with heat-insulating sand. The crucible is made of a refractory material selected to suit the nature of the charge and is easily replaced when worn.

The furnace stands on a steel table placed in front of the tuned-circuit cubicle the furnace top being approximately 30 in. from floor level.

The frequency of operation of this furnace is nominally 600,000 cycles, which has been chosen to make installation and running costs economical.

One advantage of radio-frequency heating is that it permits the melting of very small charges, as well as powdered substances which are themselves capable of conducting electric currents, but in which the surface of the particles resists the passage of a current.

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SELF-GOVERNMENT ISSUE IN S'PORE RAISES PROBLEMS

By a Special Correspondent
Amid the throes of political emancipation in Singapore today, certain issues relative to complete self-government for the Colony have arisen which have provoked serious thinking among a wide section of the population of more than 1,000,000.

Will the local-born be able to bear the burden of full responsibility and run the city on their own? Has Singapore enough trained personnel to cope with the job which has been maintained by the British for more than a century? Then, above all, would the different races rule in harmony?

These issues—only to mention the more pertinent—have been put forth to several Asian authorities in the professional and political circles (members of the Progressive and the Labour parties). Their views, though varied here and there, yet serve to present those outside the Colony with an insight into current political thought in present-day Singapore.

First and foremost, there is a distinct line of thought among those whom I interviewed on the issues. They hold that Singapore is yet not ready to accept the reins of administration for complete self-government.

The sources point out the conspicuous factors on which they based their personal opinions—the apparent dearth of qualified personnel at present to assume top-level posts both in Government and the Municipality, the virtual lack of local sources to produce trained men for technical and vocational work and, last but not least, the racial cleavage between the two major races—Chinese and Malays.

Politically, Singapore has yet to mature and this may take several years more before the city can stand on its feet as an authoritative source declared.

Only recently (since the end of the war) the Colony has seen the need soon for future political evolution. That was the growth of the Progressive and the Labour parties. These two existing parties have instilled into the different communities a spirit of citizenship.

But it will only be through the passage of time (probably five or more years) before that spirit can transcend racialism to the benefit of the Colony, where today 702,000 Chinese, 120,000 Malays, 71,000 Indians, 11,000 Europeans and 10,000 Eurasians form the indigenous population, the informant stated.

Both parties have only minor representation on the Government and Municipal Councils hitherto, (Progressive—three; Labour—none in the Legislative Council).

Training needed

According to the informant, Singaporeans will have yet to be trained for higher politics. "It is pure common sense that it would take time to change from a state of colonial autocracy to parliamentary democracy," he remarked. His personal opinion is that it would be chaos for the Colony if the change came overnight.

"The consequences are inevitable... civil strife such as we are seeing in Burma and the Philippines would be a natural outcome. There would certainly be drastic opposition to one race having supreme control," he pointed out.

He advocated a slow and gradual transitional period—"this will take a matter of less than five years," he added.

Certain observers believe that the crucial point between success and disaster in Singapore's political evolution hinges on the core question of racialism.

Both the existing political parties seem far to be sharing the same platform, which leads to the prevailing belief that there will be no fear of political chaos in the process.

"Only by the prevention of any ambitious bid for supremacy by one community can trouble be avoided," one observer declared. Personally, however, he has never harboured such thought.

"The Chinese majority by virtue of their number and economic power—an undisputed fact—could have firm control of the city if they chose to—that, however, would be contrary to Chinese tradition," he declared.

The indigenous Malays would inevitably dissent being "ruled" by the Chinese, since they consider themselves as the true sons of the soil.

China's strife

absorb a large portion of boys with school-leaving certificates by granting considerable scholarships," they said.

To broaden the political and social outlook of the local born, the Government or Municipality should offer more scholarships for studies, and educational tour abroad—to the United Kingdom and America—they suggested.

There should be one "national" language—since English is prevalent, it should be suitable. This will also eliminate a danger of race having ambitions, should its linguistic frame be chosen instead.

The English language is appropriate also because it belongs to a disinterested party, in which the different communities have placed their trust," they added.

Another suggestion for overcoming any tendency towards racialism, is to absorb more Chinese personnel into the Police Force, which in the lower ranks is today composed mainly of Malays.

"This may prevent control by a majority in the event of racial trouble," one said.

On the whole, the sources who discussed the issues with me feared a deterioration of efficiency in the rank and file even should the city be given self-government unless stringent merit systems of employment and promotion are formulated.

"It is natural for one to help the race of kin—a tendency very prevalent among Asians. This might lead to unqualified men being put in positions which they would not be capable of tackling," they remarked.

Inefficiency would result and consequently be joined by its twin partner—corruption, they stated. "The result would be disastrous," they added.

FUGITIVE IN BOLIVIA

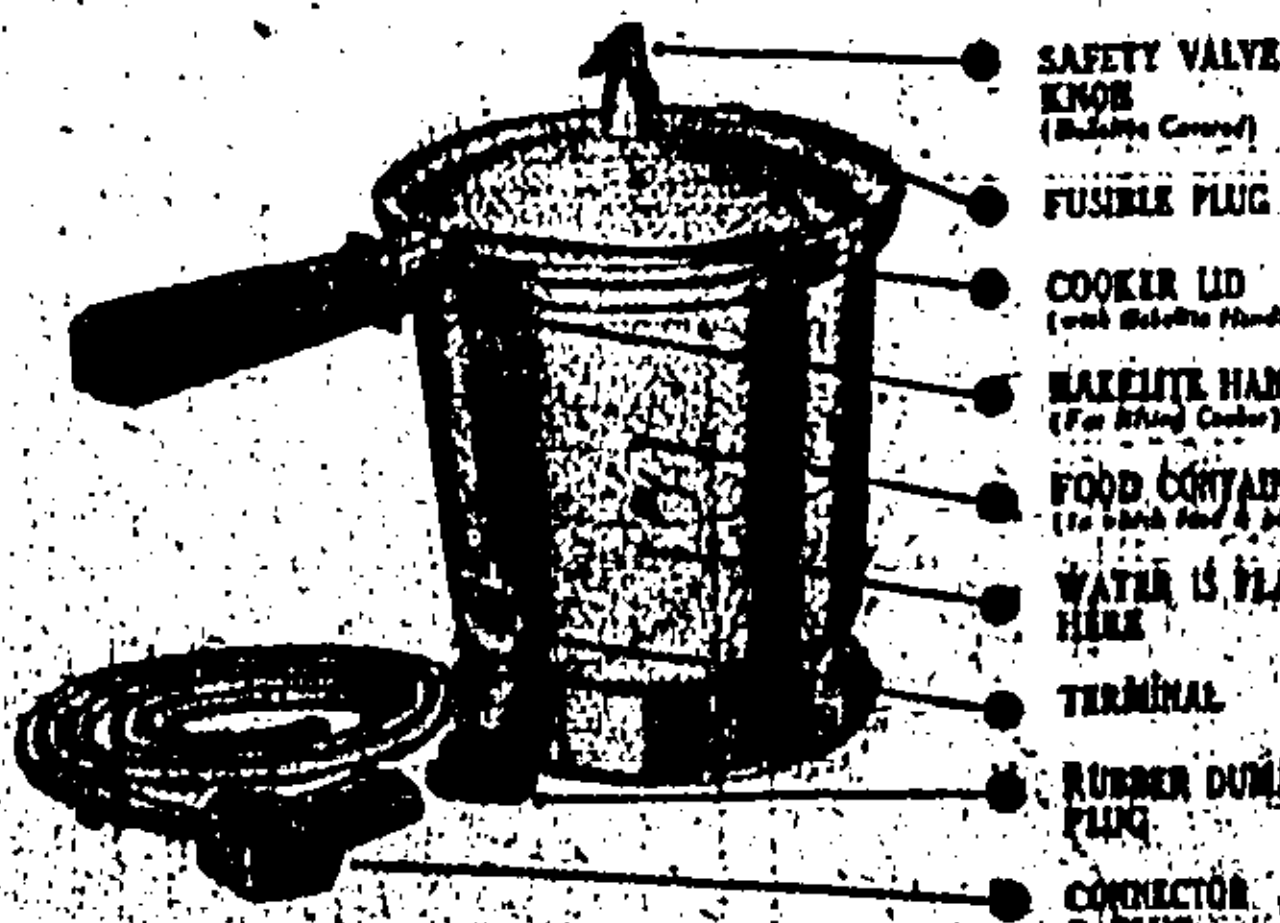
Rio de Janeiro, June 13. Roger Peyre, the Frenchman whom the French police are seeking in connection with the "affaire of the generals," has arrived in Bolivia, the police reported today.

He went there from here after misleading everyone by buying a plane ticket for Campo Grande, instead of going to Paraguay, he left for Bolivia, where he entered the country quietly.

The Brazilian police said that they knew of his movements all the time and announced that only today they had received a cable saying that he had stopped for a few hours in the city of Corumbá, in the Mato Grosso, whence he slipped into Bolivia.

The Bolivian Embassy in Rio said today that they knew nothing of M. Peyre's movements.—Reuter.

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RUSSIAN LOST HIS SHIRT

Kiel, June 13. A West German newspaper reported today that the Russian Commandant of a Soviet zone town stopped a series of daylight robberies in the town's park after losing his shirt.

The "Kieler Nachrichten" did not give the source of the report, which was unconfirmable elsewhere. The newspaper told this story:

The population of Rossau had several times complained to the Soviet authorities that they were robbed of their clothes and valuables in the park in broad daylight by Soviet soldiers.

"I don't believe it," the Russian commander was quoted as saying. However, he decided to investigate the matter himself.

Dressing in civilian clothes he called the German Mayor and drove to the park. There he got out and told his driver to take the car to the other side of the park where he would appear in 10 minutes.

The Russian Commandant took a pistol along just in case, the paper reported.

Instead of 10 minutes it took the Commandant half an hour to walk through the park. When the Mayor finally appeared, both the Mayor and Russian driver hardly recognised him. He wore nothing but a pair of underpants.

The Russian then very loudly cursed the "German bandits in Russian uniform" who had robbed him.

Soviet troops nearby, however, were confined to barracks for a longer period of time. Since then no German has lost his clothes or valuables in the park, the paper said.—Associated Press.

IRAQ ASSURANCE TO BRITAIN

London, June 14. Britain had received the most formal assurances from Iraq regarding arms supplies and had so far not been informed of any move to repudiate them, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

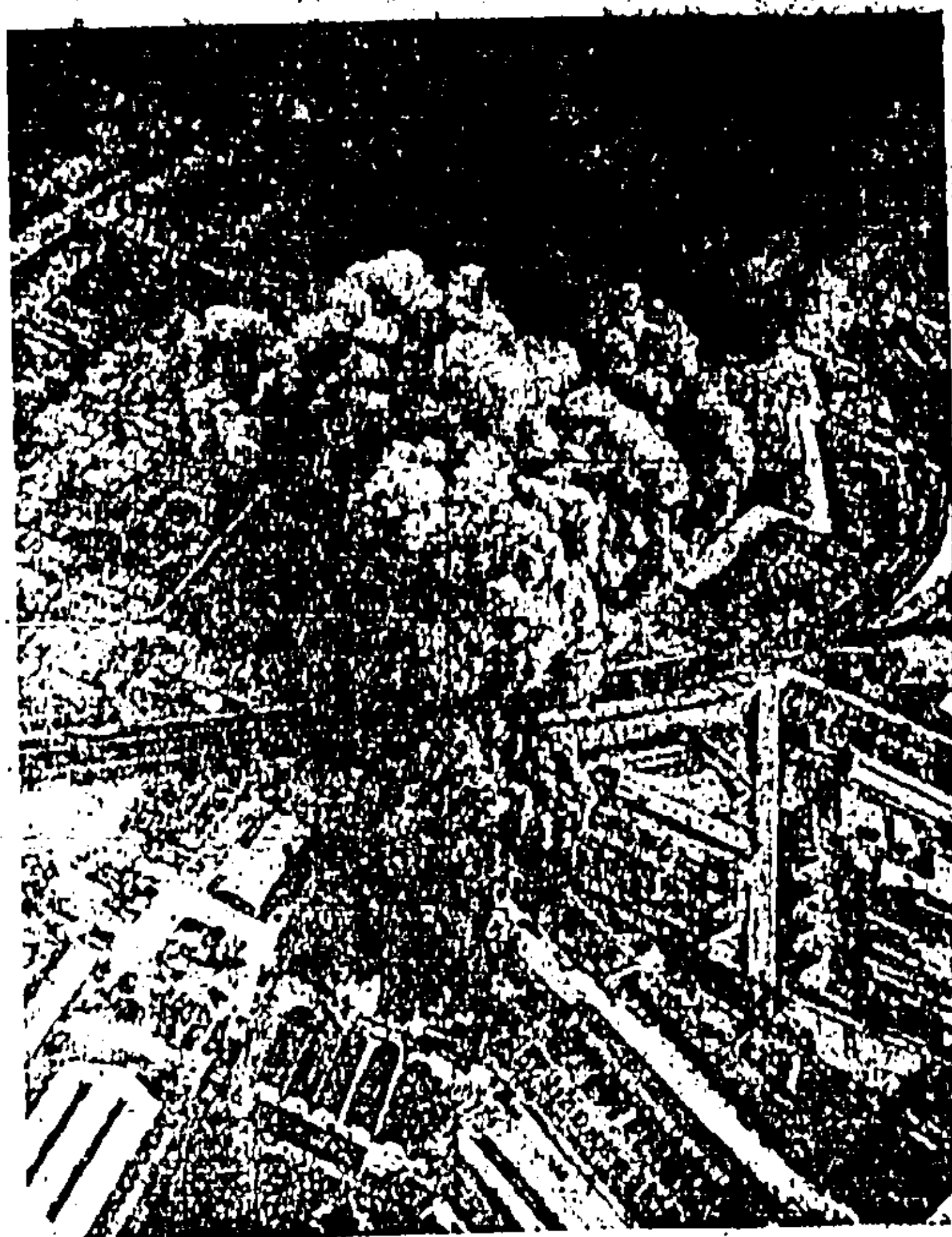
He was commenting on the announcement in Alexandria by the Iraqi Prime Minister, Tewfik Suwaida, that his Government had decided to reject the "Big Three" declaration on arms for the Middle East.

If the assurances received from Iraq were repudiated, then a new situation would arise, the spokesman declared.

Observers here considered that an awkward situation might develop if Iraq cancelled the assurances about the use of arms and military equipment received from Britain.

Under the terms of the 1931 Anglo-Iraqi Treaty, Britain is obliged to supply arms to Iraq, but under the three-power declaration she has undertaken to supply arms only to countries making a guarantee that they will not be used aggressively.—Reuter.

Surrey rubber fire



A giant column of thick black smoke looms over the countryside as more than 50 firemen and 10 fire appliances fight a fire at a rubber dump at New Malden, Surrey. Children in nearby schools were paraded ready for evacuation if the fire spread, and trucks from transport depots in the area were driven out of the danger zone. This outbreak is the second rubber blaze near London within a week. Some days previously hundreds of used tyres were destroyed in a blaze in Hertfordshire. (AP Photo).

Israel arrests British pilot

Tel Aviv, June 13.

The Israeli military authorities tonight placed under formal arrest the British pilot and five passengers of a Jordan aircraft which Israel fighter planes had forced to land in Southern Israel earlier in the day.

A Government Press statement said that the aircraft's pilot, Alexander Sutherland Thomson, had admitted that he had on many previous occasions made unauthorised flights across Israel territory. Thomson, aged 28, of Aberdeen Scotland, is a civilian employed by the Arab Airways Association.

His passengers on the flight from Amman to Egypt included four Arabs and one American, whose name was not immediately disclosed.

The Israeli statement said that the plane was sighted over Southern Israel and landed immediately after being signalled by Israeli fighters and that no shots were fired.

The Jordan aircraft was at first described as a military plane.

The statement asserted that the Jordan authorities had consistently ignored Israel's protests to the Mixed Armistice Commission against Jordan planes flying over Israel.

A military spokesman said that the Israeli authorities had taken the mildest possible measures for forcing the landing of aircraft engaged on unauthorised flights over Israel in the past.

He warned that in future the authorities were not likely to be so lenient.

British and American diplomats intervened tonight in an attempt to get Thomson and the American citizen released.—Associated Press.

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Fresh meat ration in UK reduced

London, June 13. The ration of fresh meat is to be reduced by 23 worth per head per week, making the week's ration equivalent to 1/40 per head.

The Ministry of Food, announcing this today, said the difference would be made up by an additional 2d worth of canned meat per head.—Reuter.

Bonn votes for Council of Europe

Bonn, June 13.

The West German Parliament tonight voted for entry into the Council of Europe.

The vote was West Germany's first concrete step toward accepting an invitation to join the Council as an associate member.

The final reading was fixed for Thursday. After that, if the Bill is passed, it becomes law as soon as it is signed by the President, Herr Theodor Heuss.

Opponents of the Bill today were the Social Democrats, the Communists and two members of the extreme Right.

Dr. Konrad Adenauer, the Chancellor, declared amid applause that the Schuman Plan would do away once and for all the century-old strife between France and Germany.

The Saar problem would be deprived of its significance and tension through the Schuman Plan, which included the industries of the Saar, he added.

The leader of the Social Democrats, Dr. Schumacher, said that the Council of Europe should have been a union of peoples, rather than a union of Governments.

"Strasbourg is representative of nobody and responsible for nobody," he said.—Reuter.

INDIAN TRADE WITH U.S.

New Delhi, June 14.

India's favourable trade balance with the U.S. during the nine months ended March this year amounted to 52,000,000 Rupees (nearly US\$1,000,000), official sources said today.

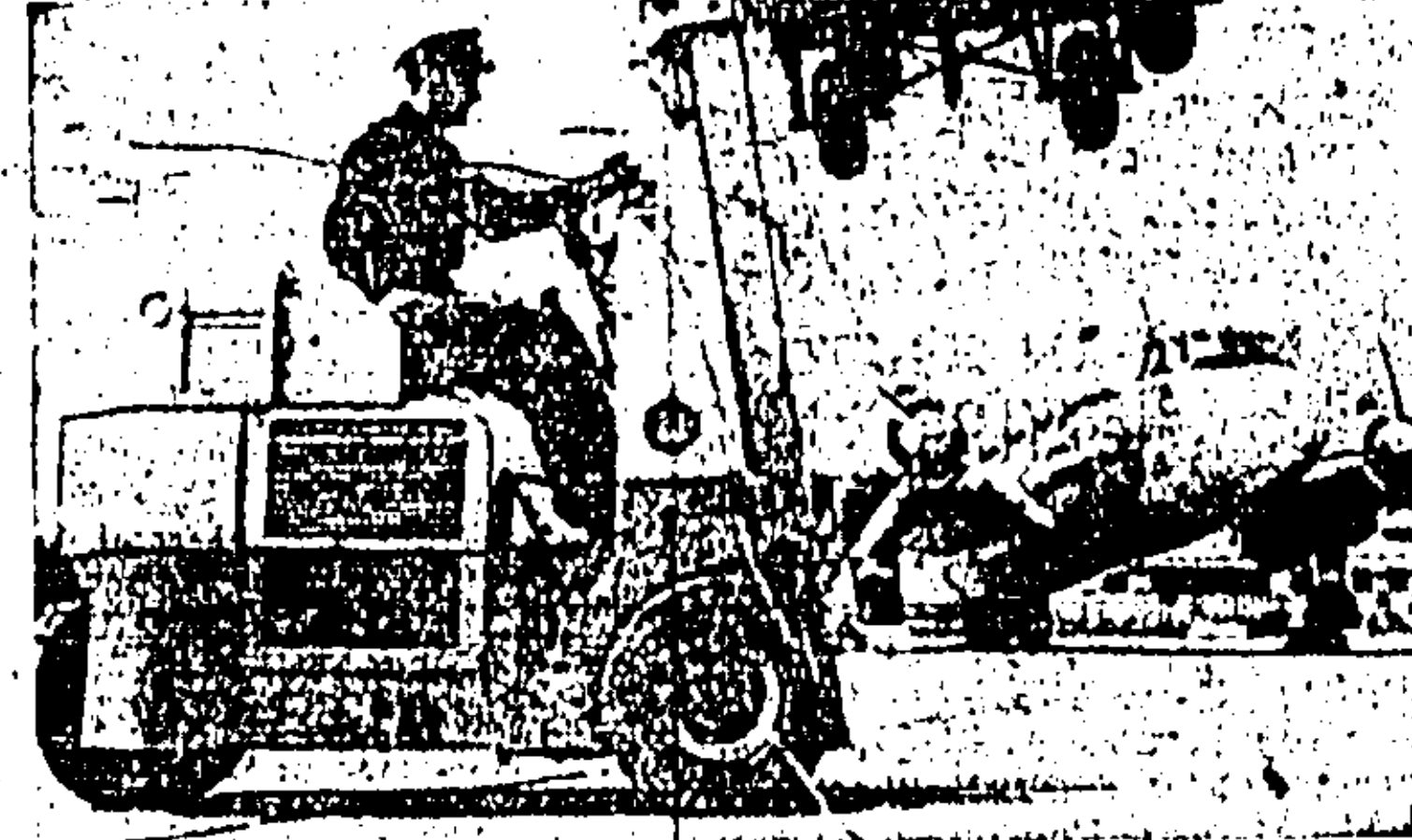
Imports amounted to 603,000,000 rupees, exports, including re-exports, to 655,000,000 rupees.

During the six months since the devaluation of the rupee—up to the end of March—India's total favourable trade balance amounted to 138,000,000 rupees.—Associated Press.

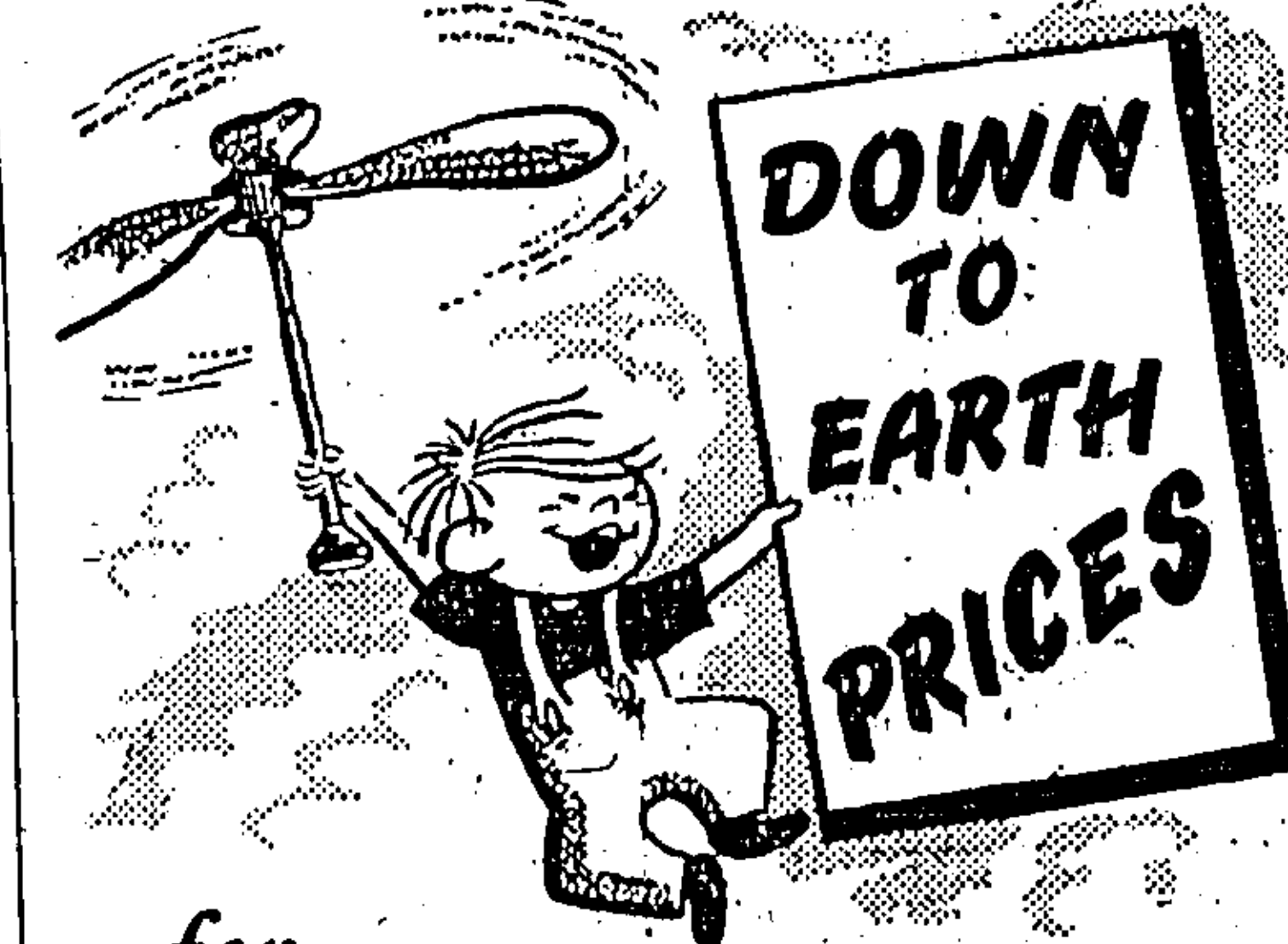
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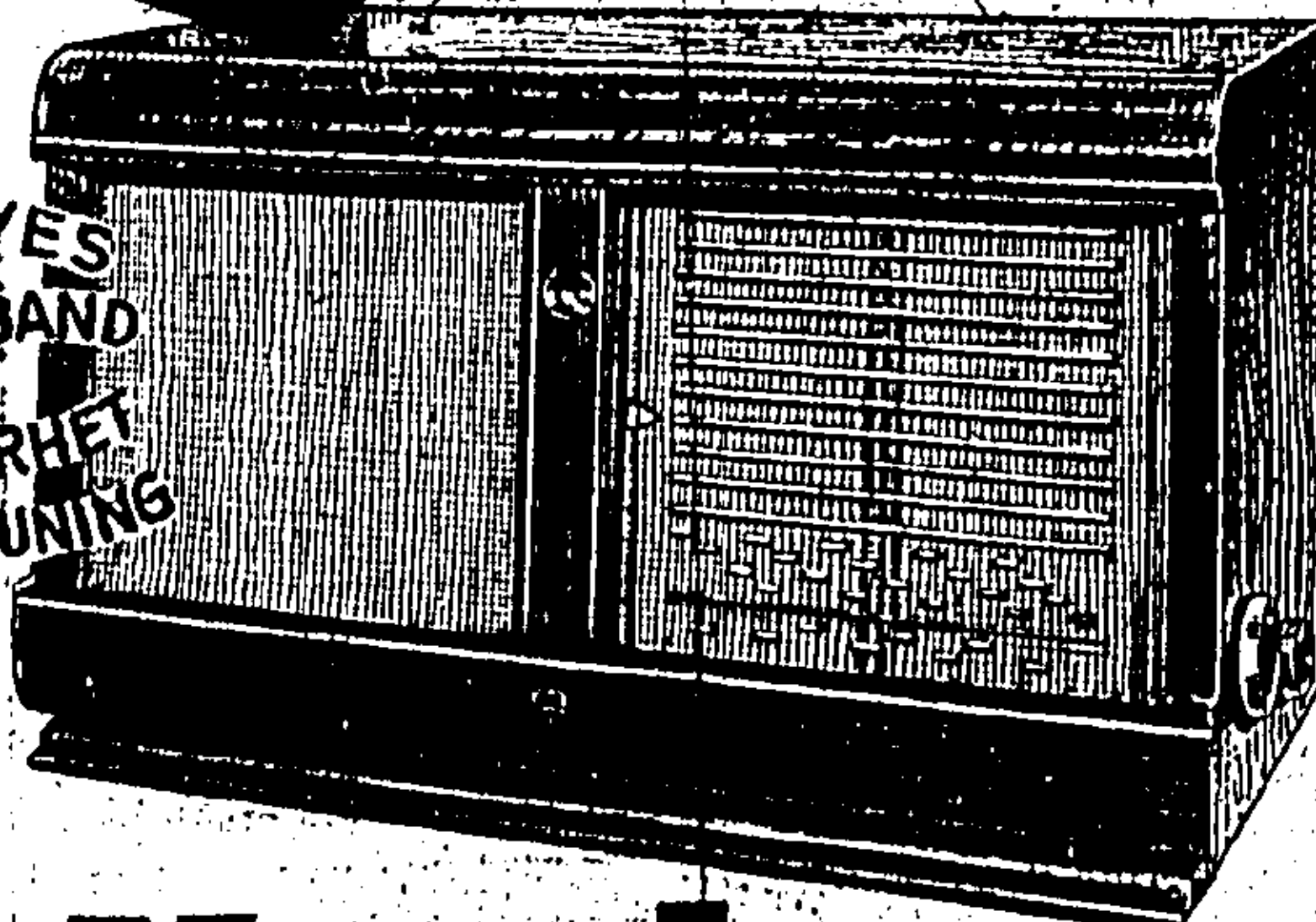
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Poland in grip of the Soviet

Warsaw, June 14.

Political geography casts a Red hue over Poland today. She is surrounded on land by the Soviet-allied Czechoslovakia, and Soviet-occupied East Germany.

Her only sea coast is the Baltic, militarily a Soviet lake. A garrison of 60,000 Soviet troops guards vital East-West communications inside the country.

Polish defence is in the hands of a Soviet Marshal with dual citizenship.

Windows on the West are slammed shut on all phases of Poland's life.

The Government and the Communist Party are as one. Under the pseudonym, Polish United Workers, the party has 1,500,000 members. It controls 24,000,000 Poles.

The Government hails Stalin as "our great leader." It says of the United States:

"American imperialists, warmongers, patrons of Hitlerian war criminals and Japanese prisoners and breeders of deadly bacteria, are planning a new slaughter."

The Polish-Soviet Friendship Society boasts membership of 2,642,000. A Communist-allied youth association numbers 1,125,000.

Russian planes

Under Red banners, 900,000 Poles marched on May Day in four cities. They were armed, the Communist Party said, "with the invincible weapon of Marx's, Engels, Lenin's and Stalin's idea, united by alliance and friendship with the great Soviet Union."

But they had other arms, too. Polish aircraft flew Soviet-made Yak and Ilyushin fighters, TU and PE bombers.

Polish paratroops rode by in Soviet trucks, armoured crews in Soviet tanks, and gunners on Soviet self-propelled artillery.

The Polish internal security police are estimated at 200,000, equaling the armed forces in size. About 60,000 are plainclothes agents.

Warsaw's self-described "proletarian dictatorship" is not satisfied by security conditions, however. President Boleslaw Bierut has declared:

"The index figure on banditry is dropping but we cannot neglect it. The special fury of the class enemy is aroused by the progress in production of co-operatives (collectivisation) in rural areas."

Economic sabotage

"At the present stage, the enemy increasingly utilizes the weapon of economic sabotage. We cannot overlook the damage done to industry. This harm also consists of acts of diversion."

"Our task is the rapid detection of agencies and fighting methods of the class enemy, who is masked and perfidious."

"It is not surprising that the decaying reactionary-Fascist mire is transforming itself into a nest of spies and diversionists, performing their dirty work for the radio factories of lies, financed by American or British, Francoist or German-Vatican warmongers."

"There is necessity for protection of State secrets."

The Communist Party has ordered "richer ideological content" in the Polish Press.

The Government has written a law for a new Ministry of Higher Schools and Science, explaining:

"Polish science can now benefit from the experience of Soviet science, which is the leading science in the world."

In the Warsaw coffee houses, disillusioned leftists of the leftist quip: "We live in the half of the world where lying is obligatory. In the other half, lying is according to preference."

—Associated Press.

OIL AGREEMENT RATIFICATION

Teheran, June 13.

The Persian Prime Minister, Ali Mansur, today received the consent of the Majlis (Parliament) to a motion which he tabled to place on the agenda a Bill to ratify a supplementary oil agreement between the Government of Persia and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

When the ratification Bill was before the Majlis last year, minority members staged a four-day filibuster which prevented a vote.

Under the agreement, it was stated then, the royalties were to be increased from four to six shillings a ton, and the excise on oil was to be raised from nine pence to a shilling a ton.

All Mansur today appointed Sadeq Vazighi, the present Director of the Teheran Mortgage Bank, to the Ministry of National Economy, left vacant by the resignation of Dr. Ali Amini.

It was considered here that the Premier has consolidated his Government's position, recently described by the Persian Press as "tottering."

The leader of the Majlis Opposition, Dr. Mossategh, today failed in an attempt to induce the Majlis to cancel the Shah's constitutional prerogative to dissolve Parliament.—Reuter.

"PEACE ECONOMY IN RUSSIA"

Geneva, June 13.

The Soviet delegate, A.A. Arutunian, told the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe today that Russia was too busy turning out consumer goods to have a war economy.

Mr. Arutunian said the Soviet had achieved greater successes than any Western European country in increasing mechanisation of industry, increasing industrial and agricultural production and increasing the supply of consumers' goods. The amount of consumers' goods sold in Russia was 20 per cent higher last year than in 1940.

"All assertions to the contrary are unjustified and made with propaganda intentions," said the delegate. "Such assertions are made to show that Soviet production is working for war and not for public consumption."

United Press.

GRANT TO KOREA

Washington, June 14.

Korea today was allotted \$1,135,000 to buy industrial and mining machinery in the U.S. and Japan under the Marshall plan.

Korea so far has received \$112,314,000 in ECA commitments.

In other transactions, the Netherlands was allotted \$5,817,000 to buy American wheat and flour.

Austria \$300,000 for non-ferrous metals from Canada and Denmark \$357,000 for copper from Latin America.—Associated Press.

Swiss ordered to lay up extra food

Berne, June 13.

The Swiss Government today ordered that the emergency food stocks to be laid up by every Swiss household in case of war, must be assembled by the end of September.

For the two-month period which the Government estimates food imports would be cut off by a European war, each household must hold stocks including seven pounds of sugar, four pounds of cooking fat and 12 pounds of rice, flour or oats.—Reuter.

ASYLUM GRANTED TO HOUEK

Washington, June 13.

The United States granted temporary asylum today to Vladimir Houdek, former United Nations representative of Czechoslovakia, on the grounds that if he went home his life would be forfeit.

Since Houdek has resigned his post but has not openly renounced Communism, the State Department told him in effect that if he engages in Communist propaganda he may be deported immediately. He may remain as long as his behaviour is good.

Houdek broke with the Czech Government and resigned on May 16.—Associated Press.

Greece wants extension of the Atlantic Treaty

Paris, June 13.

Greece wants the Atlantic Pact extended to include Greece, Turkey and Iran, it was disclosed in Paris today.

Sophocles Venizelos, Liberal Party leader and probably next Foreign Minister of Greece, told the Associated Press that the Atlantic Pact should be extended to protect the Eastern Mediterranean against possible Russian attack.

"Russia should attack the Dardanelles," he added, "it would mean a general war. The Eastern Mediterranean should be armed and ready."

Mr. Venizelos, who conferred in Paris recently with Nicholas Plastiras, said that he had agreed to accept the post of Foreign Minister and Vice-President when he returns to Athens, probably in mid-July.

He indicated that as Foreign Minister he would press Greek demands for formal membership in the 12-nation Atlantic Pact. He added that Turkey and Iran should also be included to form a steel barrier in the Eastern Mediterranean against Soviet expansion.

Mr. Venizelos said "Greece hopes that Britain will return the island of Cyprus to Greece. As it stands now it is very difficult for Greece to take an active part in representing the Greek people's interests in Cyprus."

Strong army

Mr. Venizelos said that Greece's army of 230,000 in strong enough now to meet any renewed Communist guerrilla warfare. "The Greek army is now one of the best in Europe, thanks to American training and equipment," he added.

He predicted that the U.S. military mission would remain in Greece for some time to instruct Greek troops in the use of new U.S. equipment.

He also predicted a friendly settlement of the long-standing Greek-Yugoslav dispute over Macedonia, the mountainous region separating the two countries. "Yugoslavia is now on good terms with Greece," he said.

Mr. Venizelos conferred today with the U.S. Ambassador in France, Mr. David K. Bruce. The subject of their talks was not disclosed.

Mr. Venizelos plans to leave tomorrow for London, where he may confer with British Foreign Office officials. He is due to return to France on Saturday and undergo treatment for a liver ailment at Vichy.

He described Greece's new middle-of-the-road Government as the strongest since the war. He foresees no new Government crises.—Associated Press.

STATE HELPING TRADERS

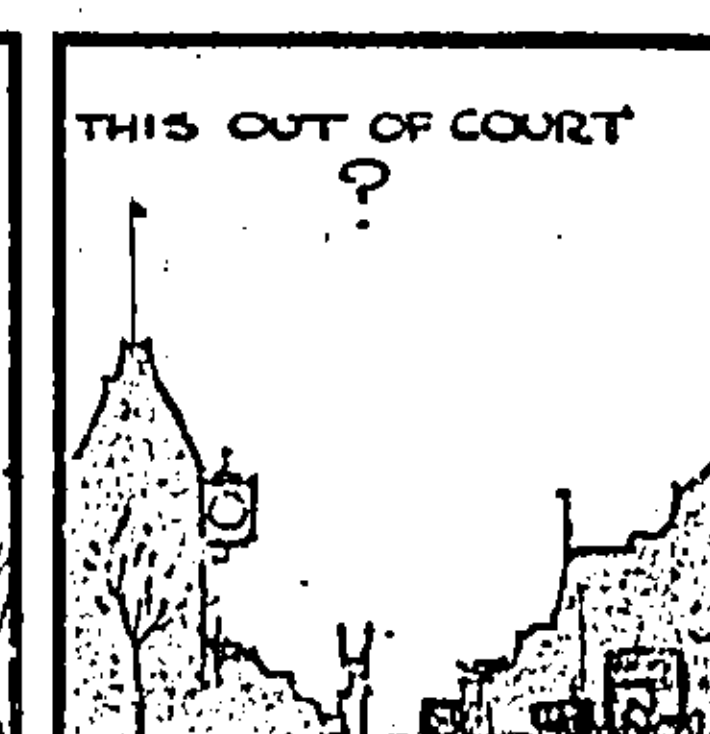
San Francisco, June 14.

Private trading interests in Chungking, China's wartime capital, were receiving practical assistance from the State-owned Trading Company there to tide them over present difficulties, Peking Radio said tonight.

The private concerns receiving help dealt in a wide range of commodities including cloth, glass, boots, cotton yarn, hog bristles and gontskins, tung oil, coal, alcohol, rubber, towels and knitwear.

The Trading Company had spent billions of Communist dollars in buying goods from the private trading firms, the Radio said.—Reuter.

POP



Brief encounter

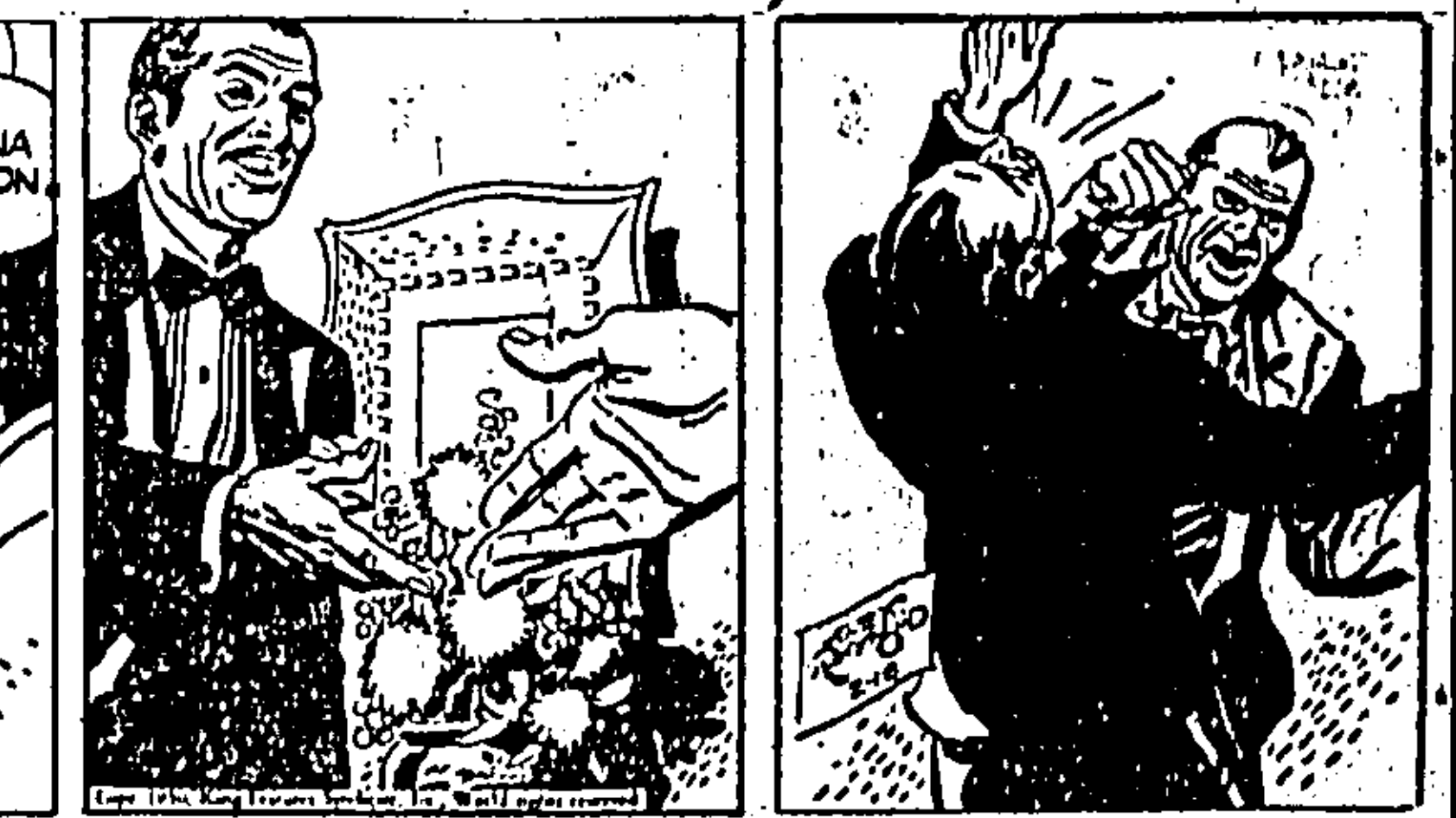
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN

By Lee Falk and Phil Davis



RIP KIRBY

By ALEX RAYMOND



JOHNNY HAZARD

By FRANK ROBBINS



JANE





CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
"SOOCHOW"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	3 p.m.	16th June
"ANHUI"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	3 p.m.	18th June
"FUKIEN"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	5 p.m.	18th June
"SINKIANG"	Kobe	5 p.m.	18th June
"FOYANG"	Incheon & Tientsin	5 p.m.	20th June
"FOOCHOW"	Singapore, Jakarta, Samarang, Sourabaya & Macassar	5 p.m.	21st June
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	24th June
"PAKHOT"	Bangkok	5 p.m.	24th June

* Sails from Custodian Wharf.

ARRIVALS FROM

"FOYANG"	Tientsin & Tsingtao	16th June
"FOOCHOW"	Kobe	17th June
"FOYANG"	Indonesia	19th June
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	19th June

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE LTD./CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO

"CHANGSHA"	Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka & Kure	4 p.m.	15th June
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney	4 p.m.	19th June
"TAIPING"	Sydney & Melbourne	27th June	
"CHANGSHA"	Sydney, Port Kembla & Melbourne	6th July	

ARRIVALS FROM

"TAIYUAN"	Japan	16th June
"TAIPING"	Japan	24th June
"CHANGSHA"	Japan	3rd July

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said.

"AGAPENOR"	Havre & Liverpool	22nd June
"CALCHAS"	Casablanca, Liverpool & Dublin	24th June

ARRIVALS FROM

"PELEUS"	U.K. via Straits	In Port
"AGAPENOR"	U.K. via Straits & Manila	In Port
"DOLIU"	U.K. via Bangkok & Labuan	22nd June
"AENEAS"	U.K. via Straits	29th June
"MARON"	U.K. via Straits	4th July
"AUTOMEDON"	U.K. via Straits & Manila	15th July
"PATROCLUS"	U.K. via Straits	20th July
"CYCLOPS"	U.K. via Straits	28th July
"ULYSSES"	U.K. via Straits	1st Aug.

DE LA RAMA LINES

Sailing to NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, Via JAPAN and PACIFIC COAST PORTS

"HALLAND"	13th July
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RADIO

Radio Hong Kong broadcasts on a frequency of 845 kilocycles per second and on 0.52 megacycles per second in the 21 metre band.

H.K.T. P.M.

12.30—"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary.	
12.32—Xavier Cugat and His Waldorf Astoria Hotel Orchestra.	
12.45—"Time for Music"—BBC Midland Light Orchestra (HUTCH).	
1.15—News, Weather Report and Announcements.	
1.25—Music and Song of Jerome Kern.	
2.00—Class Down.	
2.05—"Hong Kong Calling"—Programme Summary.	
2.07—Light Variety with Carmen Cavallaro (Plano) and His Orchestra.	
2.30—"A Treason of the Mind"—with Joy Nichols, Dick Bentley and Jimmy Edwards. (HUTCH)	
2.30—La Demi-Heure Francaise.	
2.50—World News and News Analysis. (London Relay)	
3.15—"Band Call"—With the Band of the South Staffs. (Relay from the 5 Dragons Club, Kowloon)	
3.45—Sports Review by Bill Phillips. (Studio)	
3.50—"From the Editor's Desk". (London Relay)	
3.55—"Weather Report."	
4.11—"At the Opera"—"La Boheme" by Puccini. Acts 2 & 3. With the Philharmonic Chorus and Orchestra of the Scala Milan. Conducted by Umberto Benoit.	
4.55—New Concert Novelty Ensemble.	
5.10—"We all have to Talk"—No. 5. "Having the Last Word." Some bits on how to Argue. (London Relay) (Recorded)	
5.30—"Thursday Serenade"—A Programme of Continuous Music Arranged by Bill Brown.	
5.50—Studio News Item. (London Relay)	
5.55—"Weather Report."	
6.10—"Goodnight Music."	
6.15—Close Down.	

Rediffusion

A.M.

7.00—Up With The Sun.	
7.30—Musical Clock.	
7.45—Ed. A. Heller.	
8.00—News & Weather Forecast.	
8.15—Romantic Bourdon Symphonies.	
9.00—Morning Music.	
9.30—Thursday's Favourite Classics.	
10.00—Morning Melody.	

P.M.

12.00—H.K. Stock Exchange.	
12.10—H.K. School Broadcast.	
12.32—"From The Films."	
1.00—Light Variety.	
1.15—News.	
1.20—Orchestra of the Week.	
2.00—Variety Calls The Tune.	
4.00—"The Tea House Show."	
4.15—Tropiques.	
4.30—Vocality Four.	
5.00—Music Time.	
5.30—Children's Corner.	
5.45—Music Makers.	
6.00—Music by Guy Lombardo.	
6.15—Men Behind The Melody.	
6.30—Studio News.	
7.15—Ray McKinley Orchestra.	
7.20—Song Souvenirs.	
7.45—Listen to Libert.	
8.00—H.K.C. News.	
8.10—Local News.	
9.15—"The Sweetwood Serenaders."	
9.30—"At the Opera."	
9.45—"The Stars Sing."	
9.55—"Fred Waring and his Pennys."	
10.00—Concert Hall.	
10.30—H.K.C. News.	
10.40—Local News.	
10.45—H.K.C. and Radio.	
10.50—"Thursday Serenade."	
11.00—Newsline.	
11.15—Anne Ziegler and Webster Booth.	
11.30—Studio.	
12.00—Close Down.	

A Finish seaman, Shelman Bror Lars, charged with assaulting a coolie, was fined \$5 and ordered to pay \$25 compensation to the complainant by Mr. d'Almeida at Kowloon yesterday.

Defendant explained that a fight between him and the complainant started when the latter took him in his rickshaw up town instead of downtown toward the docks.

Dispute over loan heard by Supreme Court

The alleged lending of money amounting to HK\$12,300 to a local tea company, which is said to have gone without repayment, formed the subject matter of a Supreme Court action yesterday.

Denying the existence of the loan, the tea firm in defence maintains that it has always traded under the name of Tung Tai Char Hong and not as the Tung Tai Hong as alleged.

The Senior Justice Judge, Mr. Justice Gould, is trying the action, which was brought by Chong Wing-wong, merchant, of 154 Connaught Road, Central, second floor. Chong is represented by Mr. John McNeill, K.C., instructed by Mr. H. K. Woo.

The defendants named are Chau Siu-sun, trading as the "Tung Tai Hong," and one Chan Cheung-tung, merchants, both of 370 Queen's Road, Central, first floor. Mr. V. J. L. D'Alton, instructed by Hatlings and Company, is for the defendants.

Plaintiff claims that he came to Hong Kong at the end of 1947 from Sumatra, where he had been doing business in rubber.

Here he formed a partnership with another person in an import and export business. He was subsequently introduced to the proprietor of the defendant's firm. Suggestions were then made to the effect that the Tung Tai firm needed temporary loan, as a result of which Chong is alleged to have agreed to lend various sums of money on different occasions to the company. Borrowing notes were accordingly made out at each occasion, and the sums were duly paid up.

The final position, plaintiff maintains, was that at the end of May 1948, repayment on two borrowing notes were outstanding. These notes both contained the chops of the Tung Tai Hong and that of Chan Cheung-tung.

Sums paid up

Certain sums of money on these borrowing notes were paid up from time to time. It is alleged. The sum finally claimed now is \$12,300.

Mr. MacNeill told the Court that although loans were made by the plaintiff to one or the other, or both, of the defendants, the issues really to be considered are whether the Tung Tai Hong firm and the Tung Tai Char Hong firm are the same company, and whether the plaintiff should be regarded as a money-lender when he went through the lending deal.

Mr. MacNeill quoted from legal authorities to show that his client was not a money-lender within the meaning of the Ordinance in that he was doing a regular business in money-lending.

In his client's case, counsel asserted, it was just a matter of lending some money to a particular entity from time to time, without any system governing it.

In the statement of defence, the first defendant denied he ever traded under the name of Tung Tai Hong or that he has had anything to do with such a company. His firm, the Tung Tai Char Hong, was never known as otherwise.

Chan further says he did not acknowledge receipt of any money coming from Chong at all or that he had signed statements in that connection.

First defendant maintains however that plaintiff has always been a money lender.

The second defendant in defence also claims that Chong is carrying on a money-lending business, although he has no licence.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "REINHOLD"

Having arrived Hongkong consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods have been landed and placed at their risk and expense into the godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns or failure to attend the survey.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godown where they will be examined in the presence of Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on June 10, 1950, at 10 a.m.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when examining damaged dutiable goods. All claims against the vessel must be presented to the Underwriter on or before July 10, 1950, or they will not be recognised.

No fire insurance will be effected.

WALLEN & CO., LTD.
Agents,
Telephone 34177-5

June 12, 1950

British-born wives held up by Czechs

The Hague, June 13. Seventeen British-born wives of Czechoslovak soldiers, who want to give up their Czechoslovak nationality and return to Britain, have been prevented from leaving the country, a usually reliable source reported here today.

At the same time, it was reported that the Czechoslovak Government recently expelled two Czech-born widows of British subjects. Most of the wives now wanting to return to Britain married Czechoslovak soldiers or airmen who were in England during the war and came to live in Czechoslovakia after the war. The Czechoslovak authorities are reported to have so far declined, with one exception, to issue passports to them, or to have allowed them to renounce their Czechoslovak citizenship, so that they could obtain British passports.—Reuter.

PEKING'S MOVES

Tokyo, June 4

Peking radio announced a series of diplomatic moves by which Red China accepted diplomatic envoys from Poland and Sweden and agreed to establish relations with the United States of Indonesia.

In an English-language broadcast monitored here, Peking Radio said Red China's leader, Mao Tse-tung, had accepted credentials from Julius Burgin and T. J. Hammarstrom, first Polish and Swedish Ambassadors, respectively, to the Peking regime.

The broadcast also said that General Huang Chen-hung has been appointed Ambassador to Hungary. The Hungarian Legation in Peking has been raised to the status of an Embassy. Hungary's present Minister to Red China, Emanuel Saffranke, is promoted to Ambassador.

The Radio also said that China's Foreign Minister, Chou En-lai, had notified Indonesia's Prime Minister, Mohammed Hatta, on May 31 that Red China was willing to exchange Ambassadors with the U.S.—Associated Press.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Consignees per Company's

m.v. "CRENOLE"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown, where it will be at consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, June 20th, 1950.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when examining damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 21st, 1950, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the July 10th, 1950, or they will not be recognised.

No fire insurance will be effected.

CIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

Hong Kong, June 11, 1950.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per

m.v. "BENARTY"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 10 a.m. on June 17, 1950.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when examining damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 19, 1950, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before July 10, 1950, or they will not be recognised.

No fire insurance will be effected.

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.
(CHINA), LTD.
Agents

Hong Kong, June 13, 1950

PRIEST GAOLED

London, June 14.

A Catholic priest, Father Jan Trochim, has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment by a Military Court at Bialystok, Eastern Poland, for disseminating propaganda against the people of Poland according to a Warsaw report received here today.

The Court found that Father Trochim "misused" his pastoral activities and delivered sermons against the present State in many parts of Bialystok Province.

In addition to the prison sentence, it ordered the confiscation of all his property and deprived him of civic rights for three years.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "MADAKET"

Having arrived Hong Kong consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods have been landed and placed at their risk and expense into the godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery may be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns or failure to attend the survey.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the godown where they will be examined in the presence of Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on June 17, 1950, at 10 a.m.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when examining damaged dutiable goods. All claims against the vessel must be presented to the Underwriter within fourteen days of the ship's arrival, or they will not be recognised.

No fire insurance will be effected.

WALLEN & CO., LTD.
Agents,
Telephone 34177-5.

June 12, 1950.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

Consignees per

AUSTRALIA-WEST PACIFIC LINE

m.v. "CITOS"

are hereby notified that their cargo is being discharged into the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co's godown where it will be at consignees' risk and subject to the Wharf's terms and conditions of storage, and where delivery may be obtained.

Damaged packages are to be left in the godown for examination by Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 10 a.m. on June 17, 1950.

To comply with the General Bonded Warehouse Regulations, Consignees must have a Revenue Officer in attendance when examining damaged dutiable goods are examined.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer's godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after June 19, 1950 will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before June 28, 1950, or they will not be recognised.

No fire insurance will be effected.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.
Agents

Hong Kong, June 13, 1950.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S.N. CO.

PASSENGER/FREIGHT SERVICE

OUTWARDS	LEAVES LONDON	DUE HONGKONG
m.v. "CANTON"	19th June	21st July
m.v. "CORFU"	27th June	28th August
m.v. "CANTON"	27th July	28th September

Via Southampton, Port Said, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang & Singapore.

HOMEWARDS	LEAVES HONGKONG	DUE LONDON
m.v. "CANTON"	1st August	1st September
m.v. "CORFU"	1st September	2nd October
m.v. "CANTON"	27th September	28th October
m.v. "CORFU"	27th October	28th November
m.v. "CANTON"	27th November	28th December
m.v. "CORFU"	27th December	28th January

* Disembark passengers at Southampton on 23rd December.

Accepting cargo for Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said & London.

FREIGHT SERVICE

OUTWARDS	DUE HONGKONG	FROM
m.v. "ROMALI"	21st June	London & Continent
m.v. "KHYBER"	21st July	—
HOMEWARDS	LEAVES HONGKONG	FOR
m.v. "ROMALI"	21st June	London & Continent
m.v. "KHYBER"	21st July	—

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BRITISH INDIA S.N. CO., LTD.

m.v. "TAIRRA"	In port	from Japan
	15th June	for Singapore, Penang, Hongkong & Calcutta
m.v. "SANGOLA"	due	from Japan
	21st June	for Singapore, Penang, Hongkong & Calcutta

* These ships have Refrigerated Cargo space.

P. & O.B.I. JOINT SERVICE

m.v. "FUNDUA"	In port	from Persia, Gulf, Bombay & Straits
	15th June	from Japan, Persia, Gulf, Karachi, Bombay & Straits
m.v. "ITOLA"	due	from Japan, Persia, Gulf, Karachi, Bombay & Straits
	15th June	from Japan, Persia, Gulf, Karachi, Bombay & Straits
m.v. "FUNDUA"	due	from Japan, Persia, Gulf, Karachi, Bombay & Straits
	22nd June	from Japan, Persia, Gulf, Karachi, Bombay & Straits

Accepting cargo for Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Adelaide, and on through bills of lading for New Zealand & Pacific island ports.

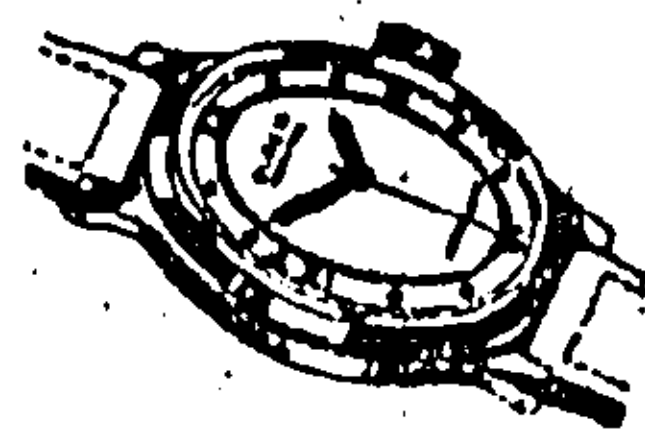
All vessels have liberty to call at any ports on or off the route, and the routes and sailings are subject to change or amendment with or without notice.

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m.v. "EASTERN"	due	from Port Moresby & Australia
	2nd July	from Port Moresby & Australia
m.v. "NANKIN"	due	from Port Moresby & Australia
</		



BUREN

THE PERFECT
SWISS WATCH

CHINA MAIL

HONG KONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1950.



County cricket:

KARDAR PLAYS BIG PART
IN WARWICK'S VICTORYNorthumberland
open against
West Indies

Newcastle, June 14. Northumberland made 89 runs for the loss of four wickets by lunch on the opening day of their two-day match against the West Indies here today.

Rain overnight until about a couple of hours before play started, affected the attendance. There was a good drying wind and the pitch appeared easy pace.

The West Indies began well by dismissing both the opening batsmen with only 14 runs scored. Walton was well caught by John Goddard and Routledge was taken at the wicket.

Then came a solid third wicket partnership of 73 between Phillips and former Lancashire player, and Hunt, despite frequent bowling changes. Williams broke the stand by holding a return catch from Phillips at 67 and two runs later Hunt left, caught at square leg.

The teams were: Northumberland—E. Walton, C. Routledge, W. Phillips, S. Hunt, J. Grey, J. Barrett, L. Liddell, W. Gough, H. Henderson, K. Earl, J. Watson.

West Indies—Marshall, Stollmeyer, Worrell, Weekes, Chris-Ham, Goddard, Rumbold, Williams, Trestrail, Pierre, Jones.

Extras: Northumberland—1st Innings 1, Walton, C. Routledge, W. Phillips, S. Hunt, J. Grey, J. Barrett, L. Liddell, W. Gough, H. Henderson, K. Earl, J. Watson.

Arabs enjoy soccer
when it's 110 degrees

By FREDERICK HUDSON

Football enthusiasts the world over are turning their eyes towards Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, venue of the Global Championship, and "fans" in the temperate zones are wondering how their teams will stand up to climatic conditions there.

But here right off the beaten track of the great ball-game soccer-crazed Arabs, some in their bare feet, punt a ball about the desert, often in a temperature up to 110 degrees.

I watched a soccer match after a 100-mile drive from Tripoli Southwards past the Arab village of Jefren, one of the last outposts before the Fezzan border is reached.

There out in the blue, with the grim, scrub-dotted Gebel dancing in the distant heat haze, was the newly marked pitch put there because there is no other space in the Jefren area, amounting to thousands of square miles, level enough or large enough for the purpose.

A three-ton lorry served as a grandstand. Gobs of men had been fashioned from dusty, black, poles. A solitary tree, the only one for miles, offered a welcome shade.

It is also a landmark for the boys who set out from Jefren, perched 1,000 feet up in the Gebel, for their soccer pitch 10 or 11 miles away.

On this plain—the map reference describes it as the giant of Gise—teams competed for the Tripolitania Police Central Province. Shield. One team had travelled up from Nalut, a two-day journey.

Then the feast

While the final was played supporters-cum-cooks beneath a couple of borrowed, shepherd's tents, heated: the "shorba," a kus-kus of lamb's tail and livers, seeds liberally—too liberally—spiced. This soup was to be served at half-time.

Throughout the match Arab "chairs" a strong tea without milk—was served in miniature glasses to the dozen spectators. It is

London, June 13. Abdul Hafeez Kardar, the former Indian Test all-rounder, today played a big part in Warwickshire's fifth County victory of the English season due to his brilliant left-arm spin bowling against Leicestershire.

Finding his best form for the Championship leaders, Kardar completely turned the course of the match after Leicestershire had led by 37 runs on first innings.

He claimed five wickets at a cost of five runs apiece and Leicestershire were all out in their second knock for 83 runs. Warwickshire had an early shock, losing three wickets for 46 runs, but a solid fifth wicket partnership of 100 between Fred Gardner and A. V. Walton led to a six-wicket victory.

In a day of exciting finishes, Surrey kept their position, four points ahead behind the leaders, by beating Northamptonshire, third in the table, by only 13 runs with five minutes to spare. When play began Surrey appeared to be in trouble, but a sixth wicket stand of 76 runs between McIntyre and Clarke laid the foundation of their recovery.

Thrilling victories

The joint County Champions, Yorkshire and Middlesex, both scored thrilling victories in the closing minutes of their respective matches. Yorkshire, whose indifferent start to the season has been one of the surprises of the campaign so far, returned to their winning form against Worcester.

They owed much to John Wardle for their 31 runs triumph six minutes from time as he spread the net for Worcester tail after a stubborn fifth wicket partnership between Cooper and Whiting. The left-arm spinner finished with seven wickets for 65 runs.

Nigel Howard, Lancashire's captain, made a gallant effort to save his side against Middlesex, but though he remained unbeaten after battling 70 min-

utes, Middlesex gained their third success of the season by 124 runs with five minutes to spare.

It was Lancashire's first defeat this year.

Splendid left-arm spin bowling by Horace Hazell, who took six wickets for 60 runs, earned

him the title of "The Wizard of the North".

IP Koon-hung wins at Beckenham

Beckenham, June 13. In the first round of the Kent Lawn Tennis Tournament today Hong Kong's Ip Koon-hung beat Egypt's H. M. Zalzal 6-1, 3-6, 6-4—United Press.

Somerset their first Championship victory of the season, leaving Notts, the only County side without a win so far, at the foot of the table.

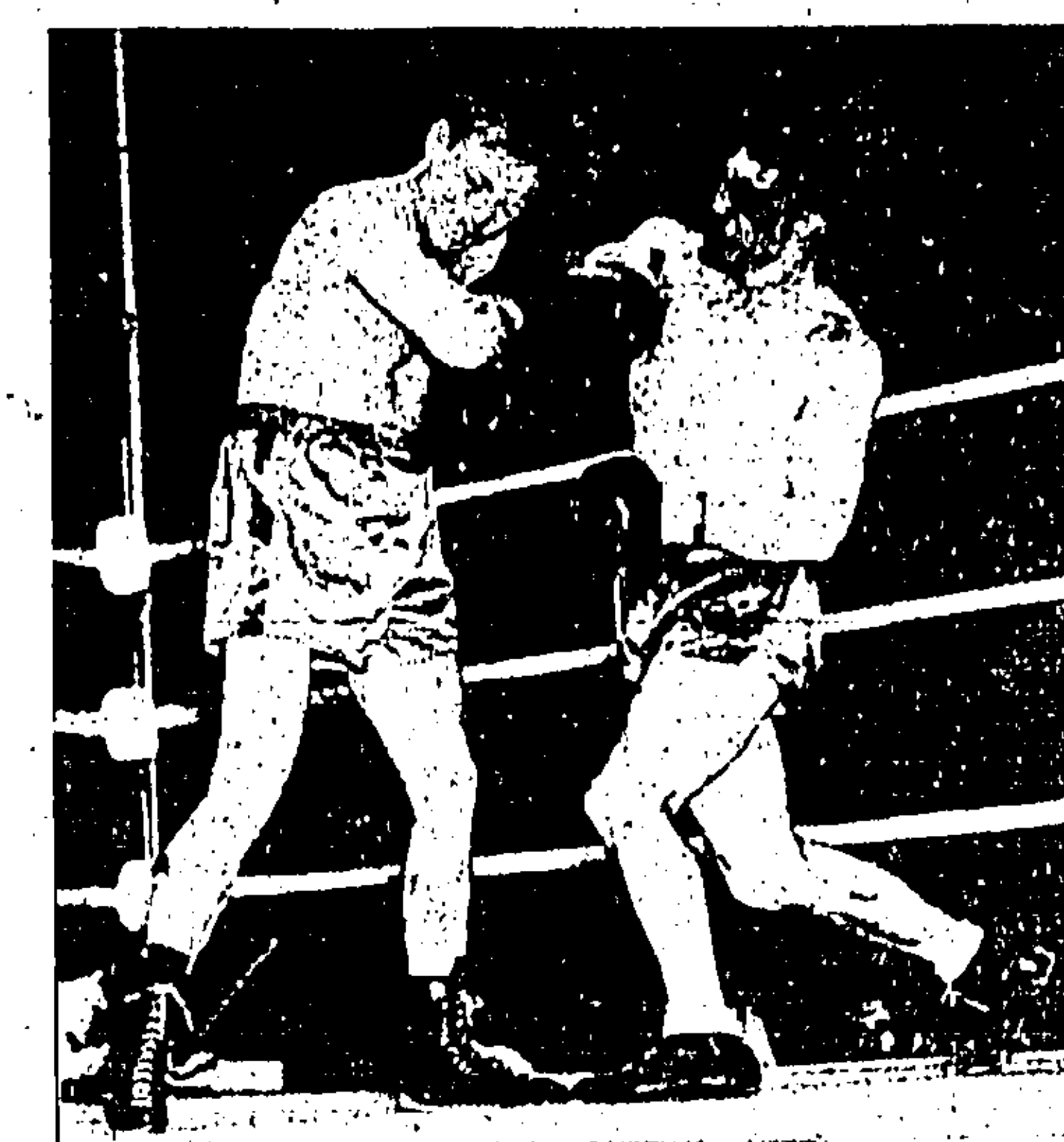
Results

The following were the results of County cricket matches ended today:

At Harnham: Sussex beat Essex by eight wickets. Essex 274 and 168 (John Oakes, right-arm medium bowler, five for 33). Sussex 300 and 81 for two.

At Gravesend: Somerset beat Kent by 103 runs. Somerset 250 and 353 for eight declared. Kent 303 and 197 (Hearn 88, Hazell, left-arm slow bowler, six for 60).

Woodcock fights on gamely



Leo Savold of Englewood, New Jersey, USA, took the World Heavyweight boxing title when Britain's Bruce Woodcock retired with a badly cut eye in the fourth round of their 15-round contest at London's White City Stadium. Woodcock, pictured at right above, peered through the blood to slam his vicious right cross at Savold during the fourth and last round. Associated Press photo.

They're after
Liddell now

By W. CAPEL KIRBY

Bogota is buzzing with rumours. There are probably more out here than there are in England concerning Colombia—that this, that or the other British player is signing, has signed or is on the way.

Liverpool's match-winning winger Billy Liddell has now replaced his Scottish team mate Alec Forbes at the head of the wanted list and if he is not interested Les Medley from Tottenham is second favourite, and I have also heard the name of Portsmouth's Jack Froggatt mentioned.

Another name being bandied around is Whent, of Brighton. I am having daily inquiries from officials of the Millionaires Club about the ability of various players.

"What do you think of Matthews? What do you think of Lawton? What do you think of Mannion?" and so it goes on. "Would they come here? Have you any better players than Matthews?"

Believe me, it's just like a gramophone record. Incidentally, Mountford is nothing short of a local hero. The Colombians just won't believe that we have dozens of his calibre back home. "Ridiculous," they say.

The place is just as much agog with Soccer talk as it was when I arrived, and only two evenings ago there was a remarkable meeting of wealthy business men supporters of Santa Fe Club to buy a first-class player as a present for the club.

They pooh-poohed my remark that it was one thing to raise the money and another to get the wanted player. They just won't hear of defeat in this direction.

Interesting people

On my recent travels I've met several interesting people, including two ex-Manchester United players—Sam Fletcher and Willie Logan.

Sam who goes back to the old Manchester League days, and Fletcher, who played for Birmingham in the 1920s. Over dinner he recalled how they sent for Walter Jackson on the strength of his profile goal getting for Kilmarnock.

Said Sam: "I remember him arriving with his kid brother as make weight, just a slip of a teenager, who despite Walter's brotherly build-up didn't impress the Beithcherry club officials sufficiently to justify his small payroll layout."

"And to think that kid turned out to be the great Alex Jackson. We sure slipped up there."

Sam Fletcher retains such affection for his old club that he travelled 24 hours by train from his home in Florida to see Manchester United play in New York.

Eric Keen

In last week's batch of Capelgrams I mentioned meeting with Eric Keen.

Royal Ascot Meeting:

Wonderful racing of
an international flavour

Ascot, Berkshire, June 13. Patchy weather did not prevent nearly half a million people attending the opening of the Royal meeting on the famous Heath here today. They saw some wonderful racing of an international flavour after the meeting had been started by the traditional drive of the Royal Family down the rich green course in an open coach drawn by the beautiful Windsor greys.

To a French-bred but English-trained horse, Honourable II, went the big race of the day, the two and a half miles Ascot Stakes.

This six-year-old son of the French sire, Vatel, owned and trained by Harry Blagrove, defied the No. 13 he wore on his

over 12 to 1, gave a tremendous cheer as the Two Thousand Guineas winner, Palestine, cantered home in the St. James Palace Sinks of one mile.

The grey, ridden by Charlie Smirke, had only three opponents, but the winner's odds about his staying the 11.7 mile and bickers were able to trade only a shade of odds on though he eventually wound up at 4 to 7.

Palestine won easily as all odds on favourites should, scoring by five lengths from Rising Flame.

There was a great sign of relief from thousands of punters as it was seen that the Aga Khan's colt was going to get them out of trouble.

Ascot was as gay and as fashionable as usual. Indeed, there seemed to be more men dressed in morning coats than since before the war, while the women vied with each other to produce the largest and most conspicuous hats to match their gaily coloured dresses.

Many men set something of a new fashion by wearing elaborate patterned regency waistcoats with their morning clothes.

The King, dressed in a dark grey morning suit, wore a white carnation in his button hole. The Queen was in mauve. Princess Elizabeth was in grey and Princess Margaret in sky blue and white.

The Royal meeting was televised and thousands unable to visit the Heath watched the whole day's programme on their sets.—Reuter.

Hyperbole wins Royal Hunt Cup

Ascot, June 14. Mr. James Rank's Hyperbole won the Royal Hunt Cup over seven furlongs here today.

Sir Percy Lorraine's Wat Tyler was second and the Duke of Norfolk's Burpham third.—Reuter.

saddle cloth to score a popular victory for the Australian Jockey, Rae Johnstone.

The popularity of Johnstone, winner of both the English and French Derbies, was such that the totalisator return was only 15 to 2, which was half of the bookmakers' returned starting price of 100 to 7.

By a coincidence, Honourable had not won in 13 previous outings in Britain and today was June 13.

Johnstone produced one of his usual last-minute dashes to come to the front a hundred yards from home and beat into second place last year's Cesarewitch winner, Strathpey.

Fast Lad win

After four French horses had failed to place in the opening race on the card, the seven-furlong Queen Anne Stakes, two of them, M. Marcel Boussac's Danvers and M. Paul Boylston's Totty, starting 5 to 2 joint favourites, the French took the next race, the valuable Gold Vase with the 100 to 6 chance, Fusu Lad.

Fast Lad, owned by Baron G. de Waldner, who won the Derby three years ago with Pearl Diver, was not so well fancied as another French candidate, Miel Rosa, which started 13 to 8 favourite, but he finished with a great burst to nose out Sir Humphrey de Trafford's Rainfall near the post.

Fast Lad was splendidly ridden by the French jockey, F. Palmer, who had previously never ridden over the Ascot course.

The Coventry Stakes of five furlongs for two-year-old colts went to the United States through Big Dipper, a 2 to 1 shot. Mrs. J. F. Bryce crossed the Atlantic to see her colt beat the 11 to 10 British favourite, Grey Sovereign, easily by three lengths to take the first important two-year-old race of the year.

Big Dipper is a chestnut son of the Irish sire, Signal Light.

Palestine canters home

Backers, who had a dismal time with four of the five previous winners, starting at odds of

Local shuttle
champions to
play Malaysians

The local shuttle champions, the Chinese YMCA, will play the Malaysian University during their Hong Kong tour during July.

The match, which will be staged either at the Chinese YMCA or University court on July 21, will consist of three Singles and two Doubles.

Representing the Chinese YMCA will be the Colony Singles Champion and runner-up, Robert Tny and C. K. Lee, as well as W. F. Foo, Patrick Wong and W. C. Chung and D. C. Lau and Ramon Young will make up the two local Doubles combinations.

The Malaysian University undergraduates are expected to arrive here during the first half of July to engage the Hong Kong University in a series of games consisting of tennis, badminton, hockey, cricket and football.

Star of visiting team

Star of the visiting contingent will no doubt be the young cricketer C. M. Umphay, whose bowling and batting feats have earned him the unique honour of representing Malaysia.

The badminton strength of the Malaysian University players is not known, but coming as they do from Malaysia, it is expected that the standard of their play will be reasonably high.

It is interesting to note that before the war the Medical College boasted of such players as Foo Lum-cheon (now a doctor), the former Selangor State champion, from whom Wong Peng-roon, the present recognised World champion, copied that much talked-of backhand flick.

Powerful Commonwealth
cricket team
selected to tour India.

London, June 13.

A "powerful" Commonwealth cricket team has been selected to tour India this winter, Mr. A. S. de Mello, President of the Indian Cricket Control Board, said here today.

"I have the list of players, but cannot disclose it at this stage," he said.

The selection could only be regarded as final after the England versus Australia Test teams had been chosen.

Mr. de Mello, who is in London to attend the Imperial Cricket Conference, commencing on June 27, said he was presenting to the Conference an eight-year programme for inter-Commonwealth cricket which involved six Commonwealth or Empire teams visiting India between now and 1958 and four India XIs touring abroad.

The programme is as follows: 1950-51: Commonwealth team in India.

1951-52: the MCC in India. 1952-53: India in England. 1952-53: India in the West Indies.

1953-54: Australia in India. 1952-53: India in the West Indies.

1953-54: Australia in India. 1954-55: New Zealand in India. 1955-56: India in Australia and New Zealand.

1957-58: England in India. 1958-59: India in England. 1958-59: West Indies in India.

Carefully worked out

The programme had been "very carefully worked out" and would be circulated among the Commonwealth representatives attending the Cricket Conference. He would also take the opportunity to meet the Commonwealth representatives and issue personal invitations to those countries.

The programme would then be submitted to the Indian Cricket Control Board for confirmation at its annual meeting on August 15.

Mr. de Mello, who attended the England versus West Indies Test at Old Trafford in Manchester, said that he had met George Duckworth there and discussed the coming tour with him. He was continuing the discussion in London.

He had also met Mr. R. K. Nune, President of the West Indies Cricket Control Board, and the Indian Test cricketers, Vijay Hazare and Vinoo Mankad, who are at present playing in England.

"Mankad and Hazare have had a wonderful season so far and have proved a very great at-

WORLD TABLE
TENNIS CHAMPION
SUSPENDED

London, June 13. Richard Bergmann, the World Table Tennis Champion, has been suspended indefinitely by the English Table Tennis Association; the Association announced today.

The announcement states that Bergmann is suspended from June 30 for a breach of the regulations respecting playing abroad in spite of a previous warning.

The operation of this suspension is requested from all associations in membership of the International Table Tennis Federation.—Reuter.

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